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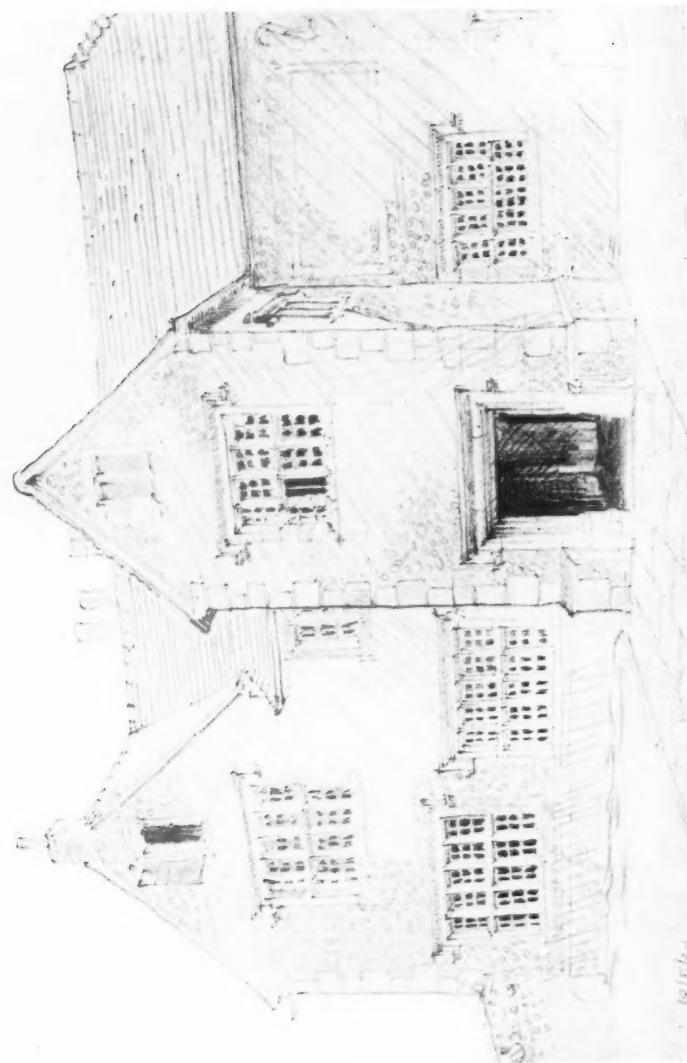
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HANGLETON MANOR: NORTH SIDE
From a drawing by R. F. Tatchell.



Photo: R. F. T.

LINDFIELD PLACE

The Manor Houses of Sussex

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS PRIZE ESSAY 1930.

BY RODNEY FLEETWOOD TATCHELL.

INTRODUCTORY.

In this Essay an attempt has been made to determine the essential characteristics of the typical Sussex manor house.

It was found that the type of house which best expressed the atmosphere of this County of farmers seemed to be the smaller dwelling of the yeoman or squire, rather than the large baronial mansion of the noble.

Consequently, several places of considerable size, such as COWDRAY, WAKEHURST, and PARHAM, have been disregarded.

II*

THE EVOLUTION OF THE MANOR HOUSE

ALTHOUGH no new manors were created after the beginning of the fourteenth century, the manor houses themselves were continually undergoing reconstruction and extension.

It is evident, however, from an examination of the ancient houses of Sussex, and indeed those of most

* Mr. R. F. Tatchell's Essay was prefaced by a chapter on the historical growth of the manorial system, which, together with one or two other passages, has been omitted here so as to allow the inclusion of as large a number as possible of Mr. Tatchell's drawings and photographs.

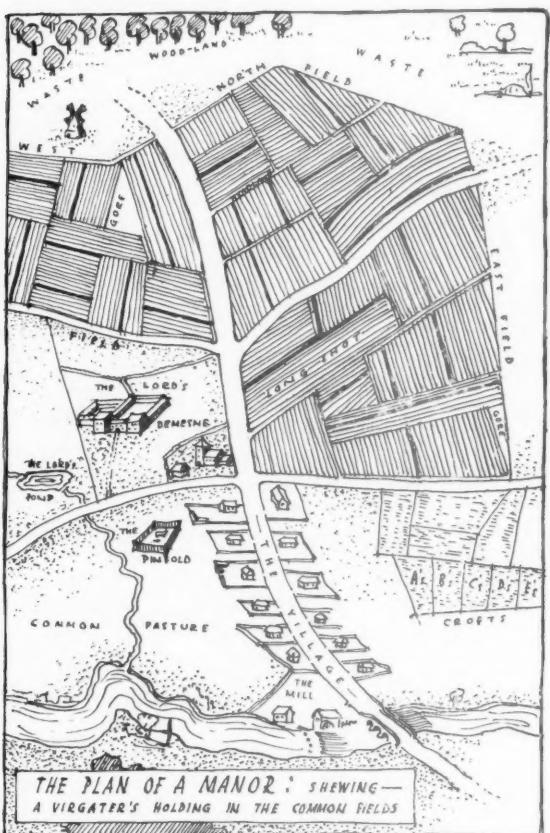
This preliminary chapter may, of course, be read in the original copy of the Essay in the R.I.B.A. Library.—Ed.

other counties, that few were built after the close of the sixteenth century. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say, the building of manor houses was at its zenith during and immediately following Elizabeth's reign.

One does not find in Sussex, as a rule, mansions of very considerable size. Here is, indeed, the home of the yeoman-farmer or squire, and it seems consistent with the kindly domesticity of the county that her old houses should possess a quiet unpretentious charm.

Before going further, however, it seems necessary to analyse roughly the growth of the manor house.

One is concerned first with the very earliest Saxon house. This consisted primarily of the great hall where the lord and his retainers dined, and an adjoining



THE LAY-OUT OF A TYPICAL MANOR
(From Ditchfield's "Manor Houses of England")

chamber or solar where the lord retired to sleep. The servants slept in the hall. Besides these there was the buttery. The cooking was done at a large open fire in the centre of the hall, the smoke escaping through the roof. Around the house were the stables, the barn and offices covered with lean-to roofs. The house itself was thatched with reeds or straw, or else had a roof of wooden shingles.

This elementary arrangement of hall and solar continued in use for a considerable time, and is, indeed, the basic principle of any manor house.

With the invasion of the Normans there was very little change. The hall was still the main feature. By the end of the twelfth century, however, there was the private or bedchamber which was located on an upper storey, usually with external steps. Also there were now the separate kitchen, the larder, the servery, and the

cellar. The cellar was situated under the bedchamber. Fireplaces and chimneys replaced the open central fire without flue. The solar, too, now had its fireplace. Light was obtained through narrow slit windows, which could be shuttered up. A very much later development, induced possibly by the introduction of the lord's dais at one end of the hall, was the lowering of the sill to form an oriel window. Oriel windows, however, are not often found in Sussex, in fact only occasionally in mansions of considerable size, such as Parham House near Storrington, Slindon House near Arundel, or at Cowdray Park.

The plan of these twelfth-century buildings was usually in the form of a quadrangle, composed of the house, its barns, and other outbuildings. These barns, or tithe barns, were of immense size, and formed an important feature of the manor house.

There is abundant evidence that many of these lords' dwellings of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, owed much to Gothic traditions both in lay out and in the methods and materials of construction. Often beginning as priories with lands of considerable extent, they gradually lost a great deal of their original monastic character, and so became comparatively inconsiderable manor houses. Such places as Boxgrove, Michelham, and Shulbrede all suffered considerable reduction, the last alone escaping complete ruin.

The manor house of the thirteenth century actually differed little from its predecessor. An addition occasionally to be found in non-monastic manor houses of this period is that of a chapel or oratory adjoining the solar, such as at *CHESWORTH* near Horsham.

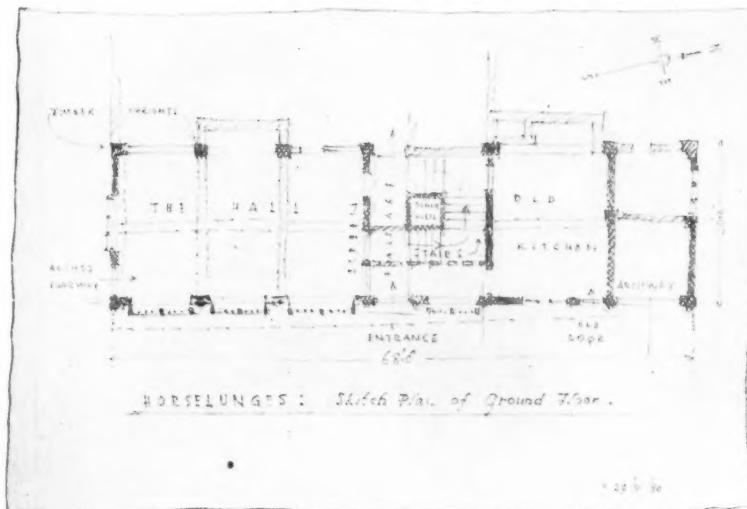
A good deal of uncertainty surrounds the date of Chesworth. Both Edward I and Edward II, we know, were entertained within its walls, the former king staying there in June 1299. Like most manor houses in Sussex, Chesworth has been allowed to fall into decay at various times. Even as early as 1608 the tower and adjoining buildings were reported as being "very ould and ruinous and of small value." The Chapel itself runs north and south, and measures 45 feet by 17 feet. With the recent stripping down of the ivy and creepers that almost overwhelmed this wing, several blocked-up windows have been revealed on the east and west walls. These are apparently of later date. Those on the west side have three-centred brick arches and mullions with square headed hoods over. On the east side two of the windows are of the four-centred type, also of brick, while the third and only unobstructed one is in stone. The chapel terminates at its south end with two hexagonal buttresses. Chesworth, as it appears at the present time, is nothing more than a rather insignificant farmhouse, fast crumbling beyond repair, giving no indication of its former importance. For indeed, here was the ancient seat of the de Braose family, and later of the Mowbrays and the Howards. Here, too, lived Henry

Howard, Earl of Surrey, famous as poet and soldier, even though one cannot say with certainty that it was also his birthplace. There are still traces of a moat, which, according to an old sketch by William Penstone, appears to have been formerly spanned by a stone footbridge.

With the commencement of the fourteenth century,

screen were generally three doorways, as at Crowhurst Place, the seat of the Gaynesfords ; sometimes, however, there were but two as in the case of Great Tangley in the parish of Wonersh in Surrey.

In both these examples, the first of these doors opens into a parlour ; at Crowhurst the second leads to the staircase, and the third to the butteries, kitchen, and to the whole of the domestic offices.



HORSELUNGEs: SKETCH PLAN OF GROUND FLOOR

there developed a tendency towards greater privacy. This was manifested in the increased multiplicity of rooms and much more convenient planning. The hall was, of course, still the chief apartment and usually occupied the whole central portion of the house. Very often the hall ran right up from the ground level to the roof, and in other instances there were low rooms or vaults underneath. If the roof span were large, intermediate timber uprights were used for support.

In a paper on Timber Houses in the Surrey Archaeological Collections, Mr. Charles Baily describes the squire's house of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries as follows :—

In the southern district of England the old English manor houses, the houses of the gentry generally, as well as of the better class of yeomanry, were very simple in the plan, and very often exhibited a singular uniformity of design. In the centre was the hall, at one end of which was the principal entrance to the house, a portion of the hall being cut off by a screen, to form a passage through the house from the front entrance to that at the back, which was directly opposite. On the side of this passage (known by the name of the "entrye", and sometimes called the "screens") and opposite to the

In the screen were two openings without doors, through which the hall was entered. Beyond the upper or dais end of the hall were one or several rooms, of a more private character than either the parlour or the hall ; the sleeping-rooms were generally in the upper storeys.

These examples of "parlours" opening off the screen end of the hall appear to be somewhat unusual. In Sussex, at any rate, it was the almost invariable rule to have all the private rooms of the family opening from the dais end of the hall. The screen or entrance end was devoted entirely to the domestic offices and servants' quarters, thus adhering to the traditional plan. Dixter, Northiam, is an example of this straightforward rectangular planning. The screen in this case has now disappeared, but it may be safely conjectured that originally there existed a partition of lath and plaster which was carried up to the collar beams in the roof, where, indeed, a portion of it is still to be seen. The more characteristic type of plan in Sussex, however, seems to be the "L" form of arrangement.

The hall, its screen and passage, the buttery and the servants' quarters form the longer arm, while the solar

and other private rooms open off at right angles to the dais end of the hall, and form the other arm of the "L." Two good examples of this plan are Horselunges at Hellingly, and Hangleton Manor near Portslade. As a separate and detailed description of Hangleton occurs towards the end of this essay, an examination there of the plan will illustrate this arrangement.

HORSELUNGE'S MANOR HOUSE, the ancient seat of the Hursts and Devinishes, dates from the latter part of the fifteenth century. From time to time its timber-built fabric has suffered many puttings-on and parings-off, and for a considerable period it came to be used as a lowly farmhouse. Careful discrimination, therefore, is necessary to trace its original features from amongst the confusion of later modifications. Recently the house has undergone complete restoration, and has emerged, it must be admitted, not unsuccessfully. One result of this restoration has been the removal of the large chimney stack, put in probably some time in the seventeenth century, which formerly divided the hall into two rooms.

The "screen" in this case is a structural wall, for it is carried up to the roof as a main truss.

The effect of the passage dividing the hall from the kitchen, however, remains the same. The present arrangement of the staircase with its extended partitions, however, completely blocks the way through from front to back, and does not appear to be part of the original structure at all. The timber construction of Horselunges is particularly interesting, and is described farther on.

It will be seen, then, that the domestic quarters—the kitchen, butteries, bakehouses and brewhouse—were always grouped at one end of the hall, and the rooms of the family—the solar, the parlour and the bedrooms—at the other. This arrangement continued until the time of Inigo Jones, when the hall had quite ceased to be the principal apartment and the centre of household life, and had become merely an entrance or passage.

The middle of the sixteenth century saw national

affairs in a condition more settled than ever before. The effect of this is immediately noticeable in the gradual abolition of fortifications.

Up to the beginning of the Tudor period, the smallest manor house had at least its moat, and the larger the mansion the more elaborate were its defences. There now sprang up a new-found zeal for building, and the latter part of Henry VIII's reign, and particularly Elizabeth's, saw the erection of a great number of very charming manor houses.

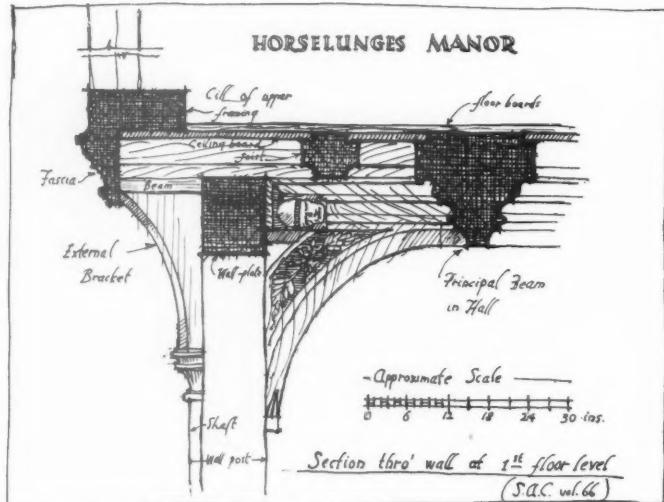
It was now the custom for the buildings to be grouped round three sides of a central court. The fourth wall was usually emphasised by a gatehouse. Examples of such gatehouses occur in Sussex at Cuckfield, and at Bolebroke, near Hartfield, though little now remains of connecting walls of the main buildings.

In the larger houses at this time, the plan appears to have become

governed to some extent by axial lines, a consideration which, hitherto, had been almost entirely neglected. This was chiefly the effect of Italian influence, and produced a tendency towards a new falseness in expressing externally the plan of the house. It was not unusual to find, for instance, a huge many-mullioned window lighting nothing more important than some larder or closet, and this merely to balance that of some great living-room.

Fortunately, it was not every man who could afford to employ foreign craftsmen, nor to borrow foreign ideas. The smaller mansions and manor house, therefore, still retained that lack of symmetry which contributed so much to their peculiar charm. Rarely in Sussex does one see anything but a faithful, almost ingenuous outside expression of the interior. This was due to the fact that the average Sussex lord was a man of not unlimited means, and was, moreover, a utilitarian so far as concerned the judicious investment of his capital in the immediate interests of his manor.

Much more attention, too, was now paid to planning comfort and privacy. Small privacy, indeed, would it seem to-day! Corridors connecting adjacent rooms



HORSELUNGE'S: CONSTRUCTIONAL DETAIL
(after W. H. Godfrey in *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, Vol. 66)



NEW PLACE, ANGMERING: FROM NORTH

Drawn by R. F. T.

were practically unknown, which meant that living-rooms and even bedrooms often had three and more doors opening from them. But such considerations as these would evidently have been regarded as trifling by any member of an Elizabethan household. However, the greater multiplicity of rooms was certainly a perceptible advance in living-room comfort.

Some theory of aspect in planning was now developing. It is a characteristic of the house of this period that the principal rooms faced north, west, or east—never south. That there was some motive of hygiene in this arrangement seems to be indicated in Dr. Andrew Boorde's *Dyatory of Helth*, published in 1542. He demonstrates how and "under what manner and fashion a man shulde buylde his howse or mansyon in exchewyng thynges the which shulde shorten the lyfe of man." He advocates the need of a good soil and good prospect.

The air must be "pure, frisky and clean," the foundations on gravel mixed with clay.

The chief prospects should be east and west, or north-east and south-west; never south, for the south

wind "doth corrupt and make evil vapours." This seems to agree with the contemporary poet who wrote:—

The south as unkind draweth sickness too near,
The north as a friend maketh all again clear.

Another and more probable explanation is that a northern aspect was preferred for the principal faces of the house, in order to avoid the warping influence of the sun and the damaging action of south-westerly gales upon the outside timbers.

During the reign of Elizabeth, some attempt was undoubtedly made towards a formal lay out. It was a usual arrangement to have small suites of rooms for guests along one side of the court, balanced on the other side by the long gallery.

The two types of plan evolved during this period were the "H" and the "E" form. Of the two the former is extremely rare in Sussex, and is a shape that would clearly seem to lend itself rather to the larger, more elaborate type of mansion which is not, as has already been pointed out, consistent with local tradition

There are many examples, on the other hand, of the "E" plan. A common explanation put forward for this preference for the initial E is, of course, that it was a compliment to Elizabeth. Surely this attributes to the Queen an unduly large love of flattery, besides ignoring the logical evolution of the plan from traditional forms.

Little can be said concerning the later developments of the manor house in Sussex. After that expansive period which reached its peak in Elizabeth's reign, the building and reconstruction of manor houses seems to have lapsed into a state of almost complete inactivity. Ignorance supplanted imagination and dullness sent beauty flying in the desultory and half-hearted patching-up of existing structures which followed.

The imaginative resources of the builder seem to have been transferred to the towns, and to that offshoot of towns—the formal country house, which had nothing to do with the manors amongst which it found itself.

Of the few manor houses built during the years following this decline, *BARNHAM HOUSE* is, perhaps, worth mentioning. The date of its erection was probably about the latter part of the seventeenth century. It is of more or less sophisticated design, and indicates clearly the complete disappearance of the hall as the principal chamber. It was now the age of "dining parlours" and "withdrawning rooms." The brick façade of Barnham House is of the type alluded to by the late J. J. Stevenson in his *English House Architecture* when writing of this period.

"Brick," he said, "had become the common material of the country, and the classic forms and mouldings the vernacular of the workmen, who following, apparently, their own instincts, formed the styles out of these elements, without drawings from architects, who were too learned to tolerate its barbarism."

"The shaping of the gables into various curves, which is one of the characteristics of the style, is a simple and natural, and consequently cheap, mode of producing an effect in brick. It is one of the many ways in which the builders in every country, still inspired by the old Gothic freedom, got rid of the trammels of classic rule."

During the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, it has already been said, the manor houses built in Sussex were dull and uninteresting. In most cases they occupied the sites of former mansions, such as at Petworth, or West Grinstead. Chief, perhaps, among the many faults of this time was the unfortunate preference for cement as a facing for brickwork. In a great number of cases the fine texture of old existing brick-work, too, has been covered up in this way—one has only to look at Priesthaus, as it is now, for an example.

Clearly, then, it seems that the period with which we need concern ourselves ceases, approximately, with the

accession of the Stuarts. The typical existing manor house in Sussex belongs to that building era which reached its culmination in Elizabeth's reign.

III

SOME SUSSEX MANOR HOUSES.

It is a regrettable fact that nowadays the employment of natural local materials is not an invariable custom. The immense mobility of modern transport is chiefly responsible for this. To-day it is quite usual, for instance, to see slate roofs many miles from a slate district, since its use has now probably become both more practical and more economical than the material at hand.

The forefather of the modern builder, however, would naturally turn to the natural produce of his own district, and the house which he built would of necessity merge into its surroundings.

Sussex offers a variety of materials, which fall roughly into four groups. 1. Stone. 2. Brick. 3. Timber. 4. Flint. Combinations, moreover, of two or three materials such as brick and stone, brick and timber, or stone, brick and timber, are often to be found in the construction of Sussex manor houses.

The chief stone districts appear to lie north and north-west of the county, where, as at Horsham and West Hoathly, a pleasant yellowish-grey sandstone is quarried. Further to the east the stone has a coarser, greyer texture as it approaches the Kentish Rag district. This is apparent upon comparing Blackdown House or Hill's Place, Horsham, with such places as Possingworth or Bateman's in the eastermost ridges of the Downs. Where stone dressings are used, it is true, a Bath stone was sometimes imported.

The type of brick which one usually finds in Sussex manor houses is of a deep-toned sandy surface, and measures from $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 2 inches in depth. This brickwork has flush mortar joints of about 1 inch thickness. English bond was, of course, always employed.

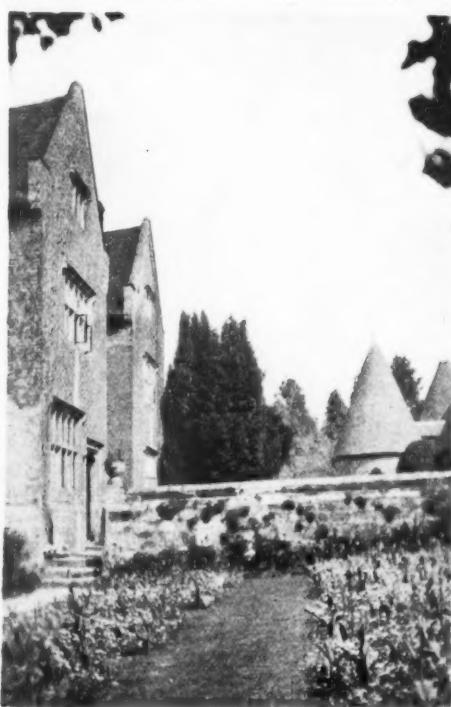
Few examples, it seems, are to be found where flint has been used as a wall material for manor houses, although it is common enough in cottage and barn construction in south Sussex. Hangleton Manor is, however, a good instance of its use in a larger house.

The manor houses described in the following pages are grouped roughly into districts working from West to East, and are not arranged under their various types of construction.

Having left Shulbrede Priory and Blackdown House on the northern borders of the county, one might best consider the neighbourhood of Petworth. Petworth House itself has little architectural merit. It is a cement-faced early nineteenth century mansion of box-like form, and except for its picture galleries, does not reward



CUCKFIELD PLACE: GATEHOUSE FROM THE AVENUE



HOLMHURST GARDEN

Photos R.F.T.

investigation. To the north of the town, however, is the site of *MOOR PLACE* (now Farm), where once stood the seat of the Dawtreys. A painfully recent red-brick farmhouse has now supplanted the old house, but it cannot have been so many years ago that Thomas Batterbury made sketches of the old place with its timber framing and herringbone brickwork. According to Elwes, "the mansion was built in the form of a quadrangle, admission into which was gained by an arched gateway in the centre. It was in great part taken down in 1763, when it was converted into a farmhouse, but one spacious apartment still preserves some of its original features. The walls are oak-panelled and the stuccoed ceiling displays at the points where the ribs intersect, the family crest—a unicorn passant. Over the fireplace is the Dawtrey escutcheon, with the date 1580."

Some of the panelling and a portion of the ceiling has been embodied in the modern house, and the fireplace referred to above, and a doorway from the same room, have been transferred to Dawtrey House, Petworth—the town house of the family.

Some six miles south-east of Petworth lies Pulborough with its two manor houses.

Concerning *OLD PLACE*, Dallaway* writes: "The mansion in which the Apsleys resided till their extinction was built in the reign of Henry VI. Enough is still extant to afford a curious specimen of the seat of a Sussex gentleman at that period. It enclosed a court and the superstructure was of timber frame with numerous and large square windows, many of them projecting. Even so, small remains are now seldom to be seen in this county."

* *Rape of Arundel.*



Photo: R. F. T.

LINDFIELD PLACE

These remarks, however, can hardly be accepted by anyone who has carefully studied the place. For, from an examination of the buildings, evidence is clear that its use as a human habitation was decidedly improbable.

Old Place is a compact group of buildings, composed of a farmhouse, the usual farm buildings, a mill-pond and a disused mill. Of these, as they stand to-day, only the farm buildings are of any particular architectural interest—those that are usually known as the old mansion of the Apsleys.

This block of buildings is of L-shaped plan—the long arm running east and west, the short arm north and south from the west end of it. The lower storey of the whole, except the older parts of the south side, is of Pulborough sandstone ashlar. The upper part is of timber with, here and there, in-filling of contemporary wattle and dab work, still surviving, patched in more recent times with rubble, brickwork and weather

boarding. The north face of the longer principal wing is two-storied, but on the south side the roof runs down to form a low shelter for wagons, except where, in the centre, it rises as a gable over the tall barn doors. The shorter wing is of one storey, with a small span roof having its eaves on each side at the same height from the ground. Reasonable arguments are advanced by Mr. W.D. Peckham in the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, Vol. 70, to show that the whole building, except for the north wall of the small wing, is of one date, and apart from occasional patching and repair, no considerable remodelling has ever taken place. This fact helps considerably in determining the purpose for which these buildings were constructed.

The doorways, except those of the barn, are all of four-centre-arch-with-square-label type. The three-light windows on the first floor are wooden and are cinque-foiled under a square head. On the ground storey the windows are trefoil, two-lighted under a three-centred label. It is clear, in spite of Dallaway's views, that no window, of either ground or upper storey, ever projected, if by "projecting" he meant an oriel.

The hipped-end roof is of typical medieval construction and is now tiled, but the older portion over the north wing seems to indicate that it was formerly stone-heled.

In showing that these buildings were merely out-houses of the manor house, Mr. Peckham, who has evidently studied the matter thoroughly, says, "The two wings were evidently designed as a whole; whatever the use they were designed for it was not that of a dwelling house, though servants may have found lodgings in parts of the upper storey. The whole construction of the barn is clearest evidence that the three bays containing it were built for a barn and for no other purpose."

In extenuation of this point he remarks a peculiarity in the first and second bays—"the presence of two doorways next to one another. It is clear that the stones of the pier between them were dressed for this place; yet why should anyone designing buildings for human habitation have gone to the expense of two doorways where one would have done as well, or better? On the other hand, there are various conveniences in having separate doorways to two stables or two byres."

Other characteristics of the building which seem to confute Dallaway's assumption that it was itself the mansion of the Apsleys, are (a) the apparent absence of any provision for glazing, (b) the complete lack of latrine accommodation (though this, of course, is not in itself a conclusive argument), and (c) the absence of any provision for artificial heating or cooking.*

* The roof timbers, which are original, show no signs of being blackened by smoke.

These buildings, therefore, though not the actual seat of the family, are interesting examples of the mansion's barn, stables, and wain shelter. The residence itself as it exists has little architectural merit and is a comparatively modern structure.

On the higher east side of Pulborough village stands *NEW PLACE*, which, in spite of its name, is not much less ancient than Old Place. Here also was a seat of the Apsley family, having come into their possession in the sixteenth century.

New Place is built entirely of stone, which appears to be of somewhat different texture from Pulborough sandstone, and is built up more or less as random rubble filling between the dressed stone quoins, windows and doorways. Evidently the mansion once occupied the north, west and south sides of a quadrangle, the fourth or east being formed by a wall in which, at the entrance, is a stone gateway. Into this courtyard, says local tradition—in the form of an aged farmer—drove Queen Elizabeth with her coach and team of six greys when on her way from Sutton Place, Surrey, to Cowdray in 1591. Fowls of slovenly habit now share the oozing courtyard with evil-smelling mangolds. The whole place, needless to say, has fallen into a lamentable state of decay.

Several of the windows have been blocked up and new ones put in elsewhere. Those on the first floor level seem to be best preserved and are four-lighted with square headed three-centred arches. Faint indications can be seen in places of there once having been label moulds.

The hall, which is located in the north wing of the quadrangle, occupies the full height of the ground and first storeys and has windows at each level. The walls are of a uniform thickness, of 2 feet 6 inches. The hall has the whole width of the wing, which is about 18 feet, but has a length of only 20 feet, yet the wall which seems to cut it off has no appearance of having been built at a later date. The hall, it will thus be seen, is more or less a cube.

Almost the entire width of the west wall is occupied by the fireplace, which is at least 12 feet wide and has a height at the centre of about 5 feet 6 inches. An intermediate timber upright runs up to the roof near the centre of the room. The floor is of brick. This hall, which reminds one of a de Hooch interior, and where, tradition insists, Elizabeth dined, now serves as the goodwife's wash-house and scullery. The date 1569 and the arms of the Apsleys surmount the entrance gateway, bearing the crescent as a mark of cadency—since the Pulborough Apsleys were a junior branch of the Apsleys of Thakeham.

Almost due south of Pulborough, two or three miles from the sea, lies *NEWPLACE, ANGMERING*. The parish of Angmering was at an early date subdivided

into East and West Angmering, and as such is mentioned in the Domesday Survey. West Angmering apparently formed part of the extensive possessions of Earl Roger, and, according to Elwes, was granted by his son, Hugh de Montgomeri, to the Abbey of Fécamp in Normandy, and after the suppression of alien priories was transferred to the Monastery of Syon in Middlesex. At the dissolution of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII, the manor (which is now consolidated with East Angmering) was purchased from the Crown by the family of Palmer which had long been established here, and of which flourishing branches were subsequently settled at Parham in this county (about five miles away) and at Wingham in Kent.

Sir Edward Palmer—conspicuous in Fuller's *Sussex Worthies*, for the marvellous birth of his three sons on three successive Sundays—made Angmering his place of residence, and New Place was erected by his grandson, Sir Thomas Palmer, during Elizabeth's reign. From the traces of wall foundations which are visible in places, it is evident that the house must once have been of considerable size. One wing alone now stands and has been turned into labourers' cottages. New Place is constructed almost entirely of brick, and a peculiarity of the building is the great use that has been made of relieving arches over the windows. These are of four-centred type and are of one brick depth. The windows have mullions of conventional Tudor moulding—some being constructed in wood and others in stone.

Many of them have been blocked up—probably when the window tax was in force. The roof was covered with Sussex slag, but this has now been largely replaced with tiling. Six or seven courses still remain, however, from the eaves upward. The chimneys, too, have suffered somewhat from unimaginative restoration, for the large stack at the ridge, which had originally three separate shafts,* is now built as one of machine-made brick. The north side is the best preserved, and was evidently the entrance front, facing the highway to Arundel.

There are indications of there having been a fine avenue approach years ago when New Place was the thriving home of the Palmers.

Just outside Horsham on the west side of the town is *HILL'S PLACE*, which owes its name to an early proprietor. Unfortunately, of the original mansion practically nothing now remains, for with the recent acquisition of the property by a private owner, it was found necessary to demolish the greater part of the old Tudor building, which was timber-framed with brick filling. On the north side the brickwork had been plastered over. The gables and construction

* According to an old sketch by William Penstone.

generally were very similar to those at Lindfield and at Shoyswell Old Manor, especially in the moulded barge boards and carved ridge posts. The roof, in accordance with usual Sussex practice at that time, was stone-heled. In common with Shoyswell, moreover, Hill's Place had windows occupying the whole width of the gable.

This arrangement consisted of a central bay window of, perhaps, five casements, flanked on each side by possibly three smaller casements, which did not project from the wall face. It is manifest that the manor lord, even as the cottager, of the sixteenth century had little love for an airy house, for even in such extensive windows as these, rarely were more than one or two casements made to open. This abhorrence of fresh air indoors still persists, of course, among Sussex villagers and country folk, especially in the neighbourhood of the Manhood Flats in the West and the levels of Brede and Walland in the East. Sheila Kaye-Smith in *Joanna Godden*, expresses this attitude well: "The window was shut, as every window in every farm and cottage on the marsh was shut at night, though the ague was now little more than a name on the lips of grandfathers."

The marsh-dwellers may have had some excuse for their dislike of ventilation, yet it was the rule throughout the entire county.

In 1878 Charles Robinson wrote concerning the old Hill's Place: "The mansion—which was a grand specimen of Tudor architecture, E-shaped and built of brick with stone mullions and groins—was demolished early in the present century. The only portion now standing is part of a wing added to the structure on the marriage of William, Lord Ingram, in one of the upper rooms of which is an escutcheon with the motto 'in caelo quies' The pleasure grounds, through which the Arun flowed, are said to have vied with those of Cowdray in beauty, and to have owed much to the taste of Capability Brown, who planted them with cork trees, allspice, and other aromatic shrubs." Robinson goes on to trace the various changes of owner-

ship. "The site," he writes, "formed part of the demesne lands, assigned in 1447 by Richard Wakehurst for the foundation of a chantry, which, devolving to the Crown at the Dissolution, were granted to Sir Roger Copley, who conveyed them to Sir John Caryl, and he (in 1608) to John Middleton, of Horsham. His son—Thomas Middleton—lost all his fortune by adherence to the cause of the Stuarts, and in 1654 sold

Hill's Place to John Machel, whose granddaughter Isabel brought it in marriage to Arthur Ingram, 3rd Viscount Irwin." In the late eighteenth century the Place passed from the Ingrams to the Marquess of Hertford, and from him, eventually, to the Duke of Norfolk. The property has since become considerably split up so that Hill's Place as an estate has ceased to exist.

HORSELUNGE: FROM THE SOUTH EAST

Photo R. F. T.



The building which is now known as Hill's Place is the restored remains of an earlier house, which possibly served as offices to the mansion erected by the Middletons. The reconstruction has but recently been effected, and the photographs show the building before restoration and in its present form as a private residence. Sussex stone forms the chief material in its construction, the chimneys are of brick, and the original slag roof still survives.

Warnham lies in a valley a mile or two to the north of Hill's Place, and is dominated by the Court—an unprepossessing nineteenth century mansion which has already been deplored.

On the north side of the village is what is locally called the "OLD MANOR HOUSE," on KNOB HILL. Manor House it can scarcely be, however, since it is in the very shadow of Warnham Court, the seat of the lords of Warnham Manor. Probably Knob Hill was the house of the bailiff or squire who managed the affairs of this somewhat extensive estate. No reliable information seems to be available regarding the exact date of the building, but its appearance indicates that it was probably built about the beginning of the sixteenth century. The stone-built ground storey appears to have been restored in comparatively recent times, and is built of Sussex sandstone laid in shallow,

irregular courses. The upper storey is closely timbered, and probably had an overhang of about 18 inches at each end bay of the east elevation, where it now projects on both ground and first floor levels. The roof is stone-heled and the brick chimneys are well moulded and of pleasant contour. Adjacent to the house, running east and west, is the barn, which is still in excellent condition. This is weather-boarded with a stone-heled roof.

Knob Hill or "Warnham Old Manor" is a good example of the importance of the hall subordinated to a multiplicity of smaller chambers and also of the complete disappearance of all fortifications such as a moat. In the "parlour" are some interesting fireplace fittings, amongst which is the greater part of an iron fireback, dated 1582. This bears on the one quarter a somewhat crude armorial device of an anchor, *fleur de lis*, and three rondels, and on the other what is evidently an inscription commemorating the death of some member of the family, but the firebrick is broken off, leaving only half legible. There is a cup-dog used for placing a cup of mulled ale in the framework at the top, which could be raised or lowered. There is also an ingenious spit, which swings like a derrick from the side of the hearth. This ironwork is extremely well wrought and makes use, in several instances, of the heraldic *fleur-de-lis* of the Carylls of Warnham. It is not unnatural that this ironwork should be of good workmanship, since ironfounding was, of course, the staple industry of this part of Sussex up to the end of the eighteenth century.

Continuing eastwards, the next manor house of importance is *CUCKFIELD PLACE*, which lies on the lower ground to the west of the village. The house is set back nearly a quarter of a mile from the road, and is approached through a stately avenue of limes. The park is one of the few deer parks remaining in Sussex. It was here that Harrison Ainsworth gained inspiration for his *Rookwood Place*, the description of which tallies almost exactly with that of Cuckfield.

The house itself has suffered such utter maltreatment at the hands of would-be restorers that its cement-faced exterior now represents nothing more than the pitiable defeat of Tudor inspiration by the omniscient vulgarity of the nineteenth, and indeed, twentieth centuries. The north-east elevation is frankly "Georgian" and rather dull. Inside the house, separating the "withdrawing room" from the hall is a carved oak screen, bearing the date 1581. Over each of its two doors are, on the one side, the arms of the Sergisons—whose home it was in the sixteenth century—and on the other those presumably of some inter-family alliance. There are, too, several interesting fireplaces, which have remained more or less intact.

The best part of Cuckfield Place is, without doubt, the brick gate-house which is said to have been built in the reign of James I.

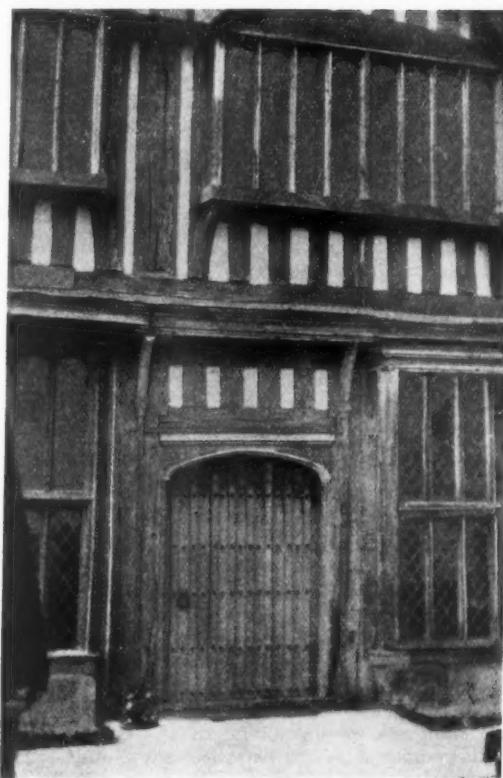


Photo: R. F. T.
HORSELUNGES: DETAIL OF ENTRANCE

On plan it consists of a rectangle of about 22 feet by 12 feet, having at each corner an octagon—three of whose sides are absorbed in the rectangle. These octagons are carried up as turrets to a height of about 5 feet above the central flat. The total height is about 25 feet.

The western turret has in it a clock, and is "embellished on the side facing the house with a flamboyant gilt dial, peering like an impudent observer at all that pass within doors." Of the four turrets, this one alone is surmounted by a lead cupola which evidently bore—at one time—a weather vane. In the south tower is a spiral staircase giving access to the single room over the gate and to the leads above.

Harrison Ainsworth commends the beautiful garden of Cuckfield (alias "Rookwood") Place as being "really a garden—not that mixture of park, meadow and wilderness, brought up to one's very windows—which, since the days of the innovators, Kent, and his



Photo: R. F. T.

POSSINGWORTH: THE SOUTH-WEST SIDE

'bold associates' Capability Brown and Co., has obtained so largely—this was a garden!"

This seems a somewhat unjust slur on the good taste of Capability Brown, who was, incontestably, responsible for some exceedingly fine landscape gardening schemes in Sussex, such as Hill's Place.

Of gardens there can be few, if any, more beautiful in the whole of England than that of *OLD PLACE, LINDFIELD*. The mansion, once the manor house of the family of Challenor, declined in fortune and became for a time the parish workhouse, then a farmhouse, and eventually passed into the hands of the late Mr. Charles E. Kempe, the master glass-painter. To him the credit is due for having restored the place completely, with the perfect taste of true knowledge, in the semblance of an Elizabethan mansion and garden, accurate in every detail.

The house itself is mainly of brick with timber framing and a roof of Sussex slag or hele.

As one approaches over the gently rising turf of the park from the direction of East Macclesfield, the characteristic which is most apparent is the great number and nobility of the chimneys—from isolated single stacks to the large central cluster of five shafts. Almost as profuse as the chimneys is the well-balanced riot of gables which jut out everywhere at different levels. Seen from the slope of the Park against the afterglow of a fine sunset it is a silhouette not to be forgotten.

The gardens might well have been laid out by Bacon

himself, for here is the "Greene in the entrance" and the "Heath or Desart in the Going-forth," the "raised Mound" and the "Garden House of Entertainment." There is, too, a most interesting emblazoned sundial, surrounded by trees and hedges of yew and box clipped in a variety of device. It is, indeed, a Princely Garden.

BOLEBROKE HOUSE lies a quarter of a mile off the London Road, near Hartfield, but from the road it is hidden by the upward slope of the Park. In 1400 the old house came into the hands of the Sackvilles by marriage with an heiress of the family of Dalyngrige and of Dalyngrigge.

Like Old Buckhurst, which was previously abandoned by the Sackvilles, owing to its frequent inaccessibility, Bolebroke must have been extremely difficult to approach. For this reason, possibly, the house has escaped damage by war, and indeed, seems to be little known, except in the immediate neighbourhood.

The most prominent feature of the place is the extremely fine fifteenth century gate-house, which is supposed to be one of the earliest examples of brick-work in the country. It rises to a height of about 40 feet to the parapet, and to the top of the zinc-covered cupolas, about another 10 feet. The bricks used in the construction of house, gate-tower and the wall surrounding the garden are peculiarly long and thin, almost like Roman bricks. They are of a deep red colour and measure 9 to 11 inches in length,

5 inches in breadth, and have a thickness of about 2 inches. The building evidently once formed a quadrangle, but, taking into consideration its diminutive doorway, one cannot be too certain that this tower-house did, indeed, serve as a gateway. It might possibly have been built as a garden house or casino—as at Sissinghurst Castle, near Cranbrook. This tower is in many ways similar to that at Cuckfield Place, although considerably larger, for it has three stories, and has a much greater width in side elevation. It has a fine oak door with a knocker, hinges, and studs of Sussex iron. The house is built entirely of brick, with the exception of stone window dressings and copings to the gables, and the roof is covered with tiles instead of the usual slag.

Some ten miles south-east of Hartfield is the manor house of *POSSINGWORTH*, which belonged originally to Battle Abbey. At the dissolution it was granted to the Sidneys, who sold it, in 1585, to Judith, Lady Pelham.

It then passed to the merchant family of Offley, of whom Sir Thomas Offley was Lord Mayor in Elizabeth's reign. It is now owned and occupied by Lord Strathcona.

In plan, Possingworth is of a pronounced "E" form—the wings projecting on the west side. The southernmost arm of the "E" has but recently been added, thereby restoring to the mansion its original appearance as depicted in an ancient print of the place in the possession of Lord Strathcona. The building is constructed entirely of stone which has something of the character of Kentish Rag.

The chimneys, upward of eaves-level, are of brick, and the roof is tiled.

Two characteristics of the house are (i) the great number of gables—each with its three finials—and (ii) the peculiar straight labels over the windows and doors.

A great deal of lead work has recently been added—all rainwater heads and pipes being in excellent harmony.

The porch on the east side of the house is not unlike that of Hangleton, though rather more pretentious. This porch, which is now used as a garden door, was presumably the original main entrance.

If Possingworth can boast a Lord Mayor among its former owners who was not only an exponent of Pythagorism* but also a model of self-mortification, Tanners has had a succession of lords whose qualities were no less enviable. Tanners, which lies beyond Waldron some three miles from Possingworth, belonged at the time of his death to Sir Philip Sidney, afterwards, from 1603, to the Sackvilles. From the Sackvilles it passed, in 1617, to the famous gun-founding family of Fuller.

* Offley three dishes had of daily roast—
An egg, an apple, and the third a toast.

The original fabric of the present house was built soon afterwards by Samuel Fuller. It is now remarkable more, perhaps, for its historical associations than architectural merits.

Unlike Possingworth, it is built, except for the usual stone dressings, entirely of brick. Considerable reconstruction and extension appears to have taken place, presumably in the 1880's, and the only portion remaining of the old building is the south-east corner—with its two gables, one facing south, the other east. Tanners is another example of the typical gable adorned with its stone coping and three finials. The installation of plate glass has done much to destroy the natural charm of the place. Fragments of stone mullions and other relics of the older house now form part of a "rockery" in the garden.

A few miles farther south, in Hellingly village, stands the ancient timber manor-house of *HORSE-LUNGES*, which has already been briefly described. The peculiarity of Horselunges is its all-timber construction. The very name, from the Saxon, "Herstlongevre," implies "the entrance into the forest."

The construction of the framework is interesting and forms an excellent example of an oak structure of the latter part of the fifteenth century. The bay is the unit throughout and those on the east front are marked by upright posts (almost whole trees) of a uniform thickness of 10 inches, but varying from 12 to 17 inches on the face. These posts stand on blocks of sandstone and support a horizontal plate (12 inches by 10 inches), which takes the bearing of the main cross beams and ceiling joists of the first floor. The upper storey overhangs the lower on the east side by about 1 foot 6 inches, and the frame rests on the projecting beams and joists, its sill being further supported by oak moulded brackets tenoned into the posts and springing from circular shafts with octagonal capitals cut from the solid uprights.*

On the upper storey, the closely-spaced intermediate timbers with the heavy principal posts all rest upon a horizontal plate (1 foot 2 inches by 6 inches). The ends of the joists are covered by a continuous moulded fascia (11 inches by 5½ inches) to which they are tenoned and pinned.

The present appearance of the house is the result of a careful reconstruction recently completed. When this work was begun, all the original windows had disappeared, except one bay window on the right of the entrance doorway on the ground floor. The window projects about 1 foot on a stone base with a moulded sill, while the head has a deep moulded cornice which reaches the soffit of the overhanging storey above, and carries down the moulding of the fascia.

* Walter H. Godfrey in S. A. C., Vol. 66.



Photos R. F. T.

1.—SHOYSWELL: FROM THE SOUTH.

2.—HANGLETON: FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

The rest of the windows on this front have been constructed to conform with the probable former appearance of the house. They are all eight-lighted above and below the transome and are arched at the head of each light with a four-centred arch. The mullions, angle mullions, and central master-mullions are all heavily moulded.

The structural oak work of the interior is extremely massive and rich in character. The hall is spanned by two moulded main beams measuring 18 inches square in section, and two correspondingly moulded wall beams which, with central longitudinal beams of rather smaller section (14 inches square), divide the ceiling into six large coffers. The construction of the upper floor is interesting in the alternating of joists with floor-boards. These joists are hollow-chamfered (9 inches by 8 inches) and are set their own width apart, their upper sides rebated to receive an oak floor board (1½ inches thick) between each pair.

The construction of the staircase still further proclaims an abundant source of timber, for its treads are solid oak slabs of triangular section.

The manor house of Horselunges is depicted, as it was supposed to be in the eighteenth century, in a drawing by S. H. Grimm in the Burrell Collection (British Museum). The marginal heraldic notes are probably of greater value than the sketch of the house itself, since it seems to differ considerably from any possible appearance it may have presented—even in the eighteenth century. It is more likely that the sketch was made from memory or from very rough notes.

An interesting example of composite construction is *SHOYSWELL*, which lies some ten miles south-east of Hellingsly. Shoyswell Old Manor stands in a valley about half a mile off the Ticehurst-Etchingham road.

The house is remarkable for the very extensive use that has been made of tiles as a wall covering. The south and west sides are completely hung with tiles from eaves to ground.

Regarding the house from the north and east it is difficult to realise that it is the same building, for these two sides are timber-framed with plastered filling. The east wing appears to be the oldest part of the house and may probably be attributed to the late fifteenth century. The timbering at the end is much more closely spaced than in any other part, and in the gable wall the window arrangement is similar to that in the old building of Hill's Place, Horsham, that is, the window runs the whole width of the gable, the sill being dropped in the centre under the main lights. As a possible explanation of the tile-hanging on the south and west faces it seems reasonable to conclude that the timber on those sides, being exposed not only to the sun but also to the south-westerly gales eventu-

ally rotted away and was later protected by tiles, which are better fitted, of course, to withstand the ravages of the weather.

In the vicinity of Ticehurst and Burwash there is the very pleasant manor-farmhouse of *HOLMSHURST*. The house is constructed chiefly of brick, but has a plinth of sandstone ashlar about 2 feet 6 inches high. Stone is also used, of course, for windows, doors, and gabled copings. The south-east façade appears to be more or less untouched, and it is clear that the whole charm of the place is due to excellent proportions, simplicity of detail, and the warm texture of the brickwork.

The flanking gables are made to balance, moreover, in no way depending on the strict observance of centre lines. In the south wing there is a doorway with a four-centred arch, in the spandrels of which are the initials "G.H." and the date 1610.

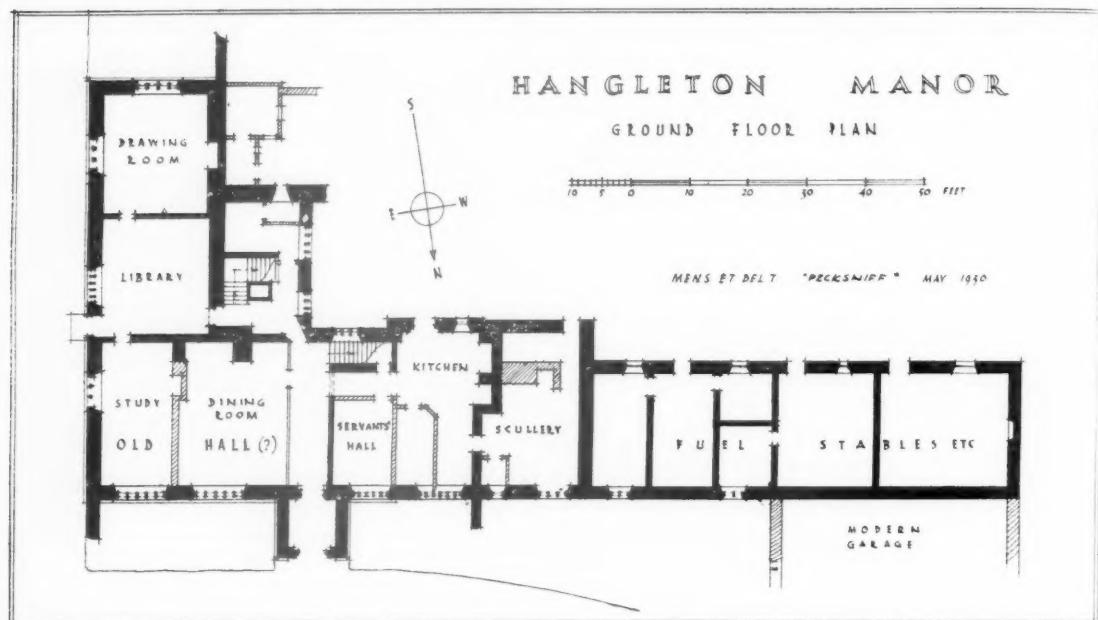
It seems fitting at this stage to conclude with a description of *HANGLETON MANOR*—an excellent example of a Sussex farm-manor-house. Hangleton lies in a hollow to the north of Portslade—a bare two miles from the sea. The "village" of Hangleton as it is to-day consists merely of the church—set high up on the hill—the manor-house at its foot, and one or two labourers' cottages. It is believed that in about the year 1390 a plague annihilated not only cattle and sheep but the majority of the inhabitants of the village. The first Hangleton House was built, it seems, at the beginning of the fifteenth century under Richard Scrase,* who, at the same time, probably caused the rather charming circular pigeon-cote to be built near the south-east side of the house. The present house appears to have been built during the later years of Henry VIII's reign, and was enlarged by the Bellinghams, who succeeded Richard Scrase in Elizabeth's time.

Hangleton is one of the few instances of flint being employed for the construction of manor houses, though its use is common enough in cottages and barns. This is quite possibly accounted for by the proximity of shingle beaches, from which the split pebbles could easily be carted to the site.

There can be little doubt that the original buildings formed three sides of a rectangular court, entrance into which was gained through an archway in the north side. This wing with its archway partly blocked up now serves as cottages for the farm labourers.

The main buildings as they exist are of L-shaped plan—the longer arm running east and west, and the shorter north and south from the east end. Additions and alterations to the interior have been effected so freely and at intervals over a period so protracted, that it is with great difficulty that one can determine the

* Richard Scrase was valet to the Crown under Edward IV.



Measured and drawn by R. F. T.

original arrangement of the rooms and their exact functions. The main entrance was obviously through the projecting porch on the north side, though the opinion seems to prevail amongst some who know the house that the real entrance was on the west side. This, surely, is incorrect, for a main entrance in such a position would be illogical and scarcely practicable.

The only alternative position is on the east side, where there is indeed a door existing, but this is nothing more than a garden door, and was presumably made at a much later date—probably by the Hardwicks, who, as tenants of Lord Sackville, succeeded the Bellinghams.

The heavy oak door at the entrance is supposed to have once formed an emergency barrier half-way up the main staircase—a precaution which was not uncommon in isolated farms and manor houses. Inside, one enters the traditional passage running from the front to the back of the house, having on the left hand the screen of the hall and on the right hand the arched doorway leading to the kitchen and buttery, and a second door from which ascends the servants' staircase. The hall, as it is now, measures 21 feet by 18 feet 7 inches. In the south-east corner is a large deeply recessed fireplace 8 feet wide.

The oak screen is an interesting example of what is evidently the work of local craftsmen, and consists of a somewhat rude Corinthian order which divides the

panelling into five bays. The existing doorway is in the second bay (viewed from inside the hall), and it is not difficult to imagine that there was formerly a second door in the fourth bay. Not only does the panelling in this bay necessarily differ from that of the other three, but the spacing of the pilasters clearly suggests provision for two doorways. Projecting some 6 inches over the architrave of the arches is a deep frieze in three panels on which are inscribed the Ten Commandments, freely paraphrased, in bold, archaic characters.

On the ovolo moulding which runs below these panels was formerly a couplet in which the letter "e" was the only vowel. It ran thus :

"Persevere, ye perfect men,
Ever keep these precepts ten."

Another compliment, presumably, for the Queen ; the rhyme has, however, now been effaced from the screen.

The wall which runs across the east end of the hall divides it from a long, narrow room which at present forms a study or smoking room. The fireplace arch in this room has every appearance of having been moved from its original position, possibly in some bed-chamber, in order to be built into the new wall. In this end room, too, there is a section of ceiling, moulded in geometric forms. The design consists of intersecting circles, further connected by single arcs and



Measured and drawn by R. F. T.

straight and diagonal ribs. At the crossings there are moulded bosses bearing the heraldic devices and emblems of the various families who have occupied the manor. It is supposed that this ceiling was introduced by the Bellinghams, since it is similar to a ceiling at Levene, the Westmorland home of this ancient north-country family. Besides the demi-stag and bugle-horns of the Bellinghams there are the dolphins of the Scrase family, and the horse and Saracen's head of, presumably, the Shirleys. There are, too, other devices of fleur-de-lis, Tudor roses and nosegays of flowers which have been optimistically associated by some with Sir Philip Sidney, a name which, admittedly, was not unconnected with the manor. There is definite evidence, however, that he was never lord of Hangleton.* It has been suggested that this room was once the chapel, and again, that it was divided into two smaller chambers. In support of this latter supposition, there is, it is true, a small difference of ceiling level in each half of the room, and the position of the fireplace is definitely to one side, but this is by no means conclusive proof. Rather is one tempted to suggest that the wall (†) which divides this department from the hall is not part of the original structure at all, but was built in when the

place became a farmhouse and the hall was used as a kitchen.

Without this wall the hall becomes a spacious room measuring 21 feet by some 32 feet. The wide fireplace would now be more or less central, and communication with the solar and private rooms, direct. A fact which is difficult to explain, however, if this were the case, is the discrepancy of window levels in these two rooms—apparent from the measured drawing of the north elevation. It must, nevertheless, be remembered that the continuity of window levels is not consistent with the informal though logical practice of country builders in the sixteenth century. The easternmost window on the north side may have been raised, and this is far more probable, in order to emphasise the dais (which almost certainly existed), and also to keep the cills inside at the same level from the floor. This might also account for the enriched ceilings at this end of the hall.

The chimneys have suffered badly with nineteenth-century restoration and are, in at least one place, cement-faced.

Surmounting the north-east gable is a small single flue chimney which appears to serve no purpose whatever, since it is immediately over a window and there is neither sign nor need of a fireplace in this position.

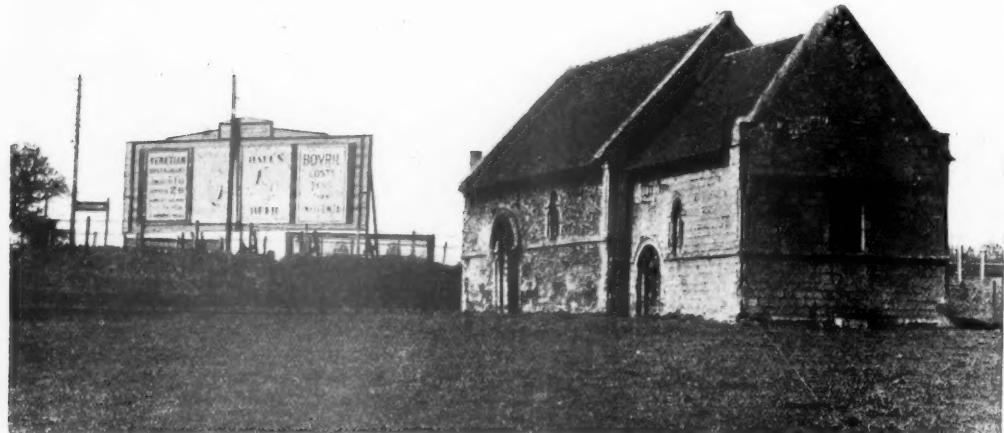
There are indications in several places of windows that have been blocked up, presumably at a time when the window-tax was in force.

* Vol. XIV, No. 951 of *Sussex Record Society Journal*.

† Shown hatched in the plan.

Referring once more to the interior, the main staircase is not unworthy of description. In plan the staircase is of rectangular U-form and is constructed, needless to say, of oak. Round the stair well on the upper floor level runs a seat backed by rude Doric balusters. In the handrail, at points over the newels, are removable pegs about 2 inches in diameter, for the insertion of candles to illuminate the landing and stairs. The oblique plastered well itself is on three sides caged by the balusters and is backed on the third side by the wall supporting the landing.

In Hangleton, then, one sees the embodiment of nearly all the characteristics of a typical Sussex manor house. The fact that it differs in its flint construction from the majority of houses merely serves to emphasise the invariable employment of local materials. For an illustration of all those qualities which lend such peculiar charm to these smaller mansions of Sussex, the historical associations, the pleasant lack of sophistication, and that general atmosphere of kindly domesticity, look on such a house as Hangleton.



BARNWELL CHAPEL AND ADVERTISEMENT HOARDING. A contrast on the outskirts of Cambridge

Cambridge Preservation Society

BY H. C. HUGHES [F.R.A.S.], JOINT HON. SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY

The settings of our two ancient universities have a special value in the estimation of most thoughtful people. In the eighteenth century especially, Culture was closely associated with Taste, though it would (had it been rich enough) have ruthlessly destroyed many of those buildings of preceding centuries which seem to us so lovable. The mid nineteenth century, which in some places expressed itself too forcibly in striated Gothic, and the exotic gloom of Wellingtonianas, gave Cambridge her most priceless possession—the ordered beauty of the Backs, a *clean* river crossed by fairy bridges and furnished with peaceful lawns and willows dropping gold in spring.

Famous men have walked along the river path to

Grantchester long before it felt the volcanic feet of Byron or the light step of Rupert Brooke: but it is geography as much as history that has in these latter days saved the fields and footpaths to the south-west of the town. For Cambridge is very flat, and a gravity system of sewage disposal put in some years ago will not stretch any further into that flat country without large and expensive reconstruction. The limit of the sewer was reached several years ago—and a truce enforced upon the speculator. To-day history and the love of open spaces is daily becoming a more real force and the will to preserve is set against the natural desire for gain.

Still there is a constant (though not large in com-

parison with that near most towns) demand for sites for building. Even the first of the Grantchester meadows, a very low lying field behind the bathing sheds, is at present offered for sale as a building site though the rest of the meadows themselves are safe. Colleges, however, though they do not pay death duty, and so escape the most pressing need for realisation in money of their estates, are charitable institutions, and they cannot, in fairness to their scholars and students, make any large sacrifices, nor would they be permitted to do so by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who ultimately control their affairs. It is therefore vitally important that this still undeveloped area of farm and footpath and country road should be very carefully planned to ensure that while good and reasonable development should be given every chance, yet large open spaces should be preserved for country walking, and that the villages of Grantchester and Coton should not, like Chesterton, be swallowed up in a ribboned extension of Cambridge.

The Cambridge Preservation Society's farm and orchard, at Coton and up the slope of Madingley Hill, forms an admirable nucleus for a reservation of agricultural land round the Coton footpath, so that the gift of the Pilgrim Trust of £13,000 gratefully recorded in the Annual Report of the Society, to pay off the debt on the purchase of the land and so establish this holding on a firm basis, comes at a most opportune moment: moreover, the Society is taking the lead in negotiations between the Town Planning Committee of the Borough and the owners concerned, whereby it is hoped that a very substantial area between the Madingley Road and the River shall be reserved as agricultural land, and development carried out carefully by short lanes off the existing Madingley and Barton Roads. It is very much hoped that it may be possible to extend this green belt across what might be valuable building frontages on the Cambridge-Grantchester road and so maintain the isolation of that village.

If a proper scheme can be agreed and embodied in the Town Planning Scheme, the Pilgrim Trust has offered, with magnificent generosity, a further £10,000 towards the pool for compensation. That there are very real difficulties in securing agreement, no one realises more keenly than the Society, but there is great deal of good will too, and a satisfactory conclusion may be reached, which might justify the Town Planning Committee in dropping its proposal for this sector of the proposed Ring Road—which would cross the centre of the area and cut straight across the Grantchester meadows and the river by a causeway, cutting the meadows in two. This section of the road seems to the Society unnecessary for



Block from Cambridge Chronicle
BLACK ITALIAN POPLAR (*f. serotina*)

From a water-colour painting by E. Vulliamy
Forty of these trees have been planted by the Society

traffic, and a real menace to the amenities of Cambridge.

Next in importance of the Society's activities recorded in this Report, is the positive achievement of the planting of trees, and a photograph of a very beautiful full-grown specimen of black Italian poplar forms the frontispiece to the Report. Though funds at the beginning of the year were very low, 225 trees were planted, including 40 of the black Italian poplar, on the Coton footpath and the Madingley Road frontage of the Society's land, Balsam poplar on the roadside, with beech, birch, alder and willows continuing the plantations made some time ago by Mr. Peake; and on the Coton footpath clumps of flowering trees, chiefly the wild cherry. Trees have been chosen for the most part which grow quickly and well in this neighbourhood—and which fit in well to the grey-greens and browns of Cambridgeshire scenery.

As soon as the question of open spaces and proposed new footpaths is settled, the Society hopes to start a



AIR VIEW OF THE VILLAGE OF GRANTCHESTER : SHOWING THE OPEN FARMLAND AND MEADOWS WHICH SEPARATE IT FROM CAMBRIDGE

The proposed Ring Road would cross the centre of this area. The Society is trying to arrange between the owners and the Town Planning Committee an agreed scheme of reservation of agricultural open space, forming a ring round the south and west of Cambridge, continued northwards by the University farm and Messrs. Chivers' orchards

scheme of memorial or record trees, for which individual inscriptions will commemorate the living and the dead. Parents may then plant trees for their children which will grow with their growth and delight their children's children : or the grateful shade may commemorate loved lives that are over.

The Sites Committee of the Society, which is concerned chiefly with the town itself, shows great concern, but has so far managed very little action, with regard to the advertisement hoardings, small and great, that are spreading so rapidly just now (perhaps trying to make permanent stations for themselves before the Borough adopts any bye-laws controlling them). It is very satisfactory, however, to know from later information that both the Buildings Syndicate of the University, in the case of the Arts School, and the vicar of Gt. St. Mary's Church, have, since being approached by the Society, shown the utmost good will in preventing untidiness.

The most alarming news of the year was that the Borough Council were to widen, straighten and "improve" the noble road, properly called Queen's Road, but usually joined to the river side in being called "the Backs." The Committee, however, can report that the work has been carried out by the town authorities in a very conservative and careful manner.

There has been much building activity of late in Cambridge, the whole commercial centre of the town being transformed in the last few years. The Committee continues its practice of picking out for special praise buildings which it feels to be notable additions to their surroundings. No attempt is made to single out any definitely university or college buildings, but letters of thanks from the Vice-Chancellor, as chairman of the Sites Committee, seem to have been appreciated by the owners of the other buildings selected. There is no medal—no talk of one building being better than another—just a simple appreciation of a quality, chiefly of neighbourliness, from a committee almost entirely consisting of laymen. This year the architects' names are given. Last year they were omitted through the fear, not, unfortunately, entirely ungrounded in this provincial town, that such mention would be interpreted as giving undue advertisement to the architects thus picked out. The buildings are far from being all in important positions ; they vary from the sheds of Mr. Sindall's builder's yard fronting the new Fen Causeway, to a single door in Trumpington Street. They include a large café, a small shop front, and three branch banks. Especially they praise the conservatism which has protected a plain Georgian house in the Market Place, and extended in the same manner a plain little

Mansard roofed house, that looks down the long tree-bordered stretch of Trumpington Road ; but they all have this in common, that they are designed with care and distinction and are neighbourly in a jostling, competitive world.

For some such spirit of quiet dignified life in a green land is the spirit which animates the Cambridge

Preservation Society and gives it courage to pursue its way.

NOTE.—The Society's offices are at Cambridgeshire House, 7 Hills Road, Cambridge, and application for any further information should be made to the Secretary at that address. Donations for the general fund, or the special fund for trees, are welcome and should be made to the Secretary, or to the Hon. Treasurer, C.P.S., Barclay's Bank, Cambridge. £5 donation gives life membership : the annual subscription is 10s. 6d. per annum.

The College of the Vicars Choral at Hereford

BY S. E. DYKES BOWER, M.A., A.R.I.B.A.

A RECENT correspondence in *The Times* has focused an unwanted light on one of the most venerable institutions attached to the English cathedrals. The Minor Corporations have up till now pursued the tenor of their way in cloistered quietude, remote from the world and undisturbed by publicity. Their existence, it is true, has not been entirely peaceful ; they have squabbled interminably with Deans and Chapters, but the sound of the fighting has never penetrated beyond the confines of the cathedral close. Now for the first time they find themselves fighting for their very existence ; the tide of reform that for years has rolled all round them, suddenly threatens to sweep over and engulf them. Condemned as obsolete, anomalous survivals, the Church Assembly has empowered their suppression ; and though it empowers their possible subsequent reconstitution, it is not easy to see why, if artificial respiration is contemplated later, it should be necessary to resort to the drastic expedient of drowning first. Many, in fact, will deplore this measure (that only an adverse vote in Parliament can circumvent) as intemperate, uncalled-for and ill-judged.

The Colleges of Vicars Choral are peculiar to those cathedrals which before the Reformation had secular canons. They originated with the necessity of providing for the conduct of the services in the absence of the canons, who often held benefices away from the cathedral town. At first each canon made his own arrangements, appointing and paying a vicar to do his work at such times and for such periods as he required him. Out of this grew a system whereby so many vicars became permanently resident, subject to the chapter who provided for them from general funds or special endowments. Once established, they soon sought to consolidate their position. They took on a corporate character, acquired property, obtained charters and formed themselves into colleges. They built themselves homes near the cathedral, usually connected to it by a cloister, so that they might go to service under cover, had their own chapel and common hall, and led a life that in outward respects somewhat resembled that of fellows at Oxford and Cambridge. The Vicars' Close at Wells remains in its entirety, and is the most perfect and unspoilt example left ; one-half and the hall, almost as picturesque, survive at Chichester.

Lincoln and Lichfield are less interesting ; Salisbury and Exeter retain their halls only ; Southwell was rebuilt in 1780, and St. David's has perished. Hereford possesses the only one that for completeness as well as beauty rivals Wells. Yet for some inexplicable reason this little-known building is passed over by guide books, dismissed with the barest mention by books on the cathedral that ought to know better, rarely photographed and probably by the ordinary visitor not seen at all.

The "neat College for the Vicars," as Camden describes it, was built in the fifteenth century and finished about 1475, being generously subscribed to by Bishop Stanbury, whose chantry is in the cathedral. It consists of two-storey buildings enclosing a quadrangle, situated to the south-east of the cathedral, to which it is joined by a one-storey cloister, known as the Vicars' Cloister. This walk, which joins the south-east transept at one end and turns at right angles into the gateway of the college at the other, is lighted on one side by eight three-light windows with niches between each. The blank wall has a few tablets and the floor the tombs of many departed vicars. The roof, of oak or chestnut, is exceedingly good, with spirited carvings on tie-beams and principals and well-moulded rafters, purlins and wall-plates. The gateway in which it terminates has a fan-vaulted roof and its original oak gates. The quadrangle is surrounded by a cloister from which open about the middle of the south side the hall and from the east side the chapel. The latter is unfortunately now used as a storehouse and is without interest, though the simple wood roof remains. The hall, rebuilt in the eighteenth century, is a good room of ample proportions, and the size of the dining-hall of any of the smaller colleges at the universities. Its walls are simply panelled in plaster, rather coarsely moulded, and hung with portraits. There is an eighteenth-century mantelpiece, four tall sash windows on one of the long sides, and a good bay window behind the dais at the far end, looking out across the Wye to the country. All these windows retain their original thick glazing-bars ; but they suffer from being painted outside an ugly dark red. Inside the hall has recently been redecorated in two not less ugly shades of cream and brown, and its present aspect is far from satisfactory. A staircase near the hall leads up to a wide



Photo: Bustin, Hereford

VIEW IN THE QUADRANGLE LOOKING NORTH-WEST

corridor on the first floor, looking into the quadrangle, and at the end of this is the library, a room curiously decorated in Strawberry Hill Gothic, of doubtful beauty but not without charm. Here are two good Jacobean tables, some later chairs and many old books, including in a special apartment some Caxtons. The room is lighted by a large bay window overlooking the private garden of the Custos.

Off the cloister open the numerous doors that once gave entrance to the separate houses of the vicars. Strictly only a few of these now open, as at alterations made in the last century they were fixed, when the building was re-planned and formed into fewer and larger houses. The windows on the first floor are all of one light and, like the two-light windows of the cloister, have very shallow, straight-sided arched heads. On the north

side of the north range, facing the close, the windows are all eighteenth-century sashes, but the effect of these and the five tall chimney-stacks is in no way unpleasant. The worst blot on the college is its mean slate roof, which unquestionably was once of stone slates as that of the Vicars' Cloister is still.

Within the quadrangle is a lawn with fountain in the centre and flower-beds all round, creepers growing in judicious profusion on the walls. Everything here is very well kept, but when one passes out of the south cloister by the hall to the garden, it cannot be said that the same high standard is preserved. This garden is at present devoted to vegetables, but its delightful situation, sloping down to the river with the open country beyond and the wooded hills of Herefordshire rising in the background, deserves a worthier treatment. The trees of the Bishop's Palace garden overshadow it on the west and at the end of the central path traversing the garden from the door of the college, a private flight of stairs leads down to the water. It is the opportunity for a garden of exceptional charm.

Over the door to it from the college is a little cartouche under a simple canopy. It is painted in three colours, red, green and white, with this inscription in gold lettering: "16 Deus 70: Hortulanus. Rigat. Dat. Fructum," and the initials "R.C." below. The inscription surrounds an oval-shaped representation of a flower-bed, the sun radiating its beams upon it from the left hand and a watering-pot sprinkling it from the right. If on the whole the college has undergone few exterior changes, the life within its walls has suffered many and, as it is to-day, bears only a modified affinity with that of four centuries ago. Perhaps this is as well. The vicars' choral of cathedrals were in all cases notoriously troublesome and

constantly in need of correction—for though they had their own statutes and privileges, they still owed obedience to the chapters in matters concerning the cathedral and its services. They were usually young and, having no special incentive to study, their high spirits and not over-exacting duties often got them into trouble. At Wells we hear, for example, of their carrying arms in the close, playing ball and sometimes even fighting in the common hall. Another bad habit was coming out of the choir in service time to stroll about the nave and chat with lay people. At Hereford things were perhaps not so bad as at some cathedrals. The Consuetudines or Customs of Hereford mention unpunctuality and gossip as the vicars' worst shortcomings. They would keep the canons waiting as much as half-an-hour before arriving in choir themselves; and

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when asked out to meals with the chapter—it was one of the recognised obligations on the canons to entertain the vicars to breakfast—they would indulge their second propensity unmercifully. It was doubtless a canon who indignantly declared: “Some of our Vicars invited to the table of those of higher rank carp at their hosts, and not content with the cooked viands feast on what seems foul and discreditable in the lives of others, ignoring the beam in their own eyes while they see the mote in their brother’s eyes, as if they were dancing with a harlot at Herod’s banquet, and asking for the Prophet’s head, that is the good name of a neighbour.”

Not even the common bond of music tended always to promote harmony. They would sometimes fall foul of the organist, and we hear of them presenting one to the chapter as “quarrelsome and litigious and a sower of discord between Custos and Vicars, and altogether inefficient *in pulsatione organi*.”

On the other hand we may well believe that they were the victims of a good many irksome restrictions. An injunction of 1556 required that “The canone, pety canone, and vicar going into the towne shall take his servante, his scholar, his fellow, or some other honest person with him, and weare decent apparel, and shall to their uttermost avoyde all suspicous houses and often frequentyng of alehouses and taverns.” The first part reads to us like an intolerable and altogether unreasonable restraint on personal liberty. But it seems to have been enforced, for a certain vicar who had issued out alone, being unlucky enough to meet the Dean, was asked by that dignitary to account for himself. Preferring temerity to tact, he replied that he “thought fit so to doe,” and was promptly deprived of his office. It is to be feared, however, that the second part was a justifiable caution for many little things induce a suspicion that the Vicars were prone to cherish inappropriate predilections. Thus of the thirty-one questions which were put to them in writing at chapter visitations, and had to be answered by each singly, one, after this disquieting opening, “Whether any of the Vicars be swearers, blasphemers of God, atheists, sorcerers or such like,” continued “also be known or vehemently suspected to frequent or without any just or necessary occasion to go into the alehouses or taverns in city or country.” Possibly singing stimulates thirst. The vicars chorals were originally responsible for the whole musical portion of the service, but as their numbers were cut down lay vicars were introduced to help shoulder their burdens in the choir, and if Earle’s picture of these in “Microcosmographie: A Piece of the World Discovered in Essays and Characters” (1628) is true, there would seem to be good ground for such a theory. Under the title “A Merry Crew, the Common Singing-men in Cathedrall Churches,” he writes, “The Common Singing-men in Cathedrall Churches are a bad Society, and yet a Company of good Fellowes, that roare deep in the Quire, deeper in the Taverne. They are the eight parts of speech, who goe to the Syntaxis of Service, and are distinguish’t by their noyses much like Bells, for they make not a Consort but a Peale. Their pastime or recreation is prayers, their exercise drinking, yet herein so religiously addicted that they serve God ofttest when they are drunke. . . . Upon worky-dayes

they behave themselves at Prayers as at their pots, for they swallow them down in an instant. Their Gownes are lac’d (i.e. stained) commonly with steamings of ale, the superfluities of a cup or throat above measure. Their skill in melody makes them the better companions abroad, and their Anthemes abler to sing Catches. Long liv’d for the most part they are not, especially the base, they overflow their banke so oft to drown the Organs. Briefly if they escape arresting, they dye constantly in God’s Service; and to take their death with more patience, they have Wine and Cakes at their Funerall: and now they keepe the Churche a great deale better, and helpe to fill it with their bones as before with their noysse.” This unedifying description, written many years before Earle became Dean of Westminster and which of course does not apply to Hereford or any one cathedral in particular, must perhaps be taken with a grain of salt; but it probably contains more than a few grains of truth.

The clerical vicars, we may reasonably assume, were nothing like this. The seventeenth century, except during the Commonwealth when both Chapter and College were dissolved, was an era of comparative comfort for them, and though in the Caroline statutes there is reference to financial trouble due to their doing themselves too well at the common table, their lives would seem for the most part to have been seemly and conscientious and the discharge of their duties efficient if not specially fervent. A delightful glimpse of them is afforded us in the “Relation of a survey of twenty-six counties in 1634, by a captain, a lieutenant, and an ancient, all three of the military company in Norwich” (Lansdowne MSS. Brit. Mus.). “Next came wee into a brave and ancient priviledg’d Place, through the Lady Arbour Cloyster, close by the Chapter House, called the Vicars Chorall or Colledge Cloyster, wherein twelve of the singing men, all in orders, most of them Masters in Arts, of a Gentle garb, have their convenient several dwellings, and a fayre Hall, with richly painted windows, colledge like, wherein they constantly dyet together, and have their cooke, butler and other officers, with a fayre library to themselves, consisting all of English books, wherein (*after we had freely tasted of their chorall cordial liquor*) we spent our time till the Bell toll’d us away to Cathedral prayers. There we heard a most Sweet Organ, and voyses of all parts, Tenor, Counter-Tenor, Treble, and Base; and amongst that orderly, shewy crew of Queristers our landlord guide did act his part in a deep and sweet Diapason.”

The eighteenth century seems to show a gradual decline in their fortunes. In 1759 they petitioned to give up joint housekeeping, and in answer to a question about their hospitality one said, “I think there is here more hospitality received constantly than in all the Church houses and city besides; I am sure ‘tis more than we poor Vicars can well bear.”

Their numbers too were much reduced. Before the charter of Elizabeth’s reign there had been twenty-six vicars, but later on the number sank to about ten, and though the original purpose of vicars was to deputise for the canons when away, the vicars were now tending to absent themselves. Privileges first granted by Pope Innocent VII had become sanctioned by statute and they were now able to hold benefices. It was stipulated that these

benefices should be within a six-mile radius of the city so that they could still perform their functions in the cathedral, but in practice it was not so easy to ensure that the latter observance was faithfully kept.

In the 19th century the college lost its celibate character by the adaptation of its buildings to private houses and in defiance of an unrepealed statute forbidding a female to live in college, except a near relative of the Vicar and that only in case of illness, sustained the shock of giving shelter within its walls to married clergy.

Finally to-day, in order to suit our twentieth-century fondness for bureaucratic "efficiency," this picturesque relic is to suffer the severance of its links with the past, the loss of a wealth of associations and traditions; the college is to be dissolved, deprived of its benefices and despoiled of its property, yielding the former to the Dean and Chapter, the latter to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In England it is not our custom to appreciate anything until we have destroyed it.



Reviews

LONDON BRIDGE*

Review by PERCY W. LOVELL, F.S.A. [A.], Secretary to the London Society

Old London Bridge, which was begun in the reign of Henry II in 1176 and occupied some thirty-three years in building, has attained a pre-eminent position amongst the architectural monuments of the world. To-day our interest in it mostly centres round the houses with which it was lined, the gateways by which it was defended and the Chapel which formed so striking a feature upon its eastern face. But it is not quite so easy to realise how vast an undertaking it was in those early days for anyone to attempt the spanning of so broad and so swift a tidal river with arches of stone; nor that the venture was of a pioneer character at that period of the Middle Ages and as such became an object of wonder throughout the whole of Europe.

Yet bridges bearing houses and shops, whose revenues were allocated towards the repair of the structure upon which they stood, must have been by no means uncommon in mediaeval times, and even to-day, in addition to the Ponte Vecchio at Florence, there is an example much nearer home in the Pulteney Bridge at Bath over which many a visitor may have passed without realising in the least that he has crossed it, owing to the presence of the shops.

But whether by reason of the width of the river it crossed or the strength of the current that flowed beneath it or the street that was erected upon it, or for all three reasons combined, the fact remains that Old London Bridge came to be looked upon as an eighth wonder of the world and yet has lacked a chronicler for a period of over a hundred years, since Richard Thomson, Librarian of the London Institution, published his "Chronicles of London Bridge" in 1827. At that time the author of the "Chronicles" expressed the opinion that the history of the bridge had been written once and

for all and that any future historian would have difficulty in finding any fresh facts to be recorded. He, however, reckoned without Mr. Gordon Home, who has definitely produced some new facts and, of course, some new illustrations, and that in spite of a remarkable handicap; for the whole work appears to have been written without a thorough examination of the really outstanding source of information for a work of this description, namely, the original documents in the possession of the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation of the City of London.

While it is true that these documents were drawn upon by the late Mr. Charles Welch in the official history of the Tower Bridge and are therefore referred to on several occasions by Mr. Home, the calendar which has been in course of preparation for the past two or three years is not yet available for the student, and even if it were it might take many months of study to properly analyse the material (while eliminating the immaterial) that would then be available and to mould it into an attractive story. Only in this manner could the full account of the construction of the bridge, its frequent failure and repair, the erection of the houses upon it and the tale of their occupants be revealed.

Had these original documents been available, however, it is likely that there would have been less room for the details of the stirring events that have centred round the bridge from earliest times, which undoubtedly make the volume especially attractive to the general reader; but even as it is the architect will find plenty to interest him in the story of the efforts to keep the bridge in a state of repair and particularly in the attempt (in the illustration at the end of the volume) to reconstruct the appearance of the bridge in seven scenes. For this the author, naturally enough, has drawn upon the various perspective views of Old London, such as that attributed

* *Old London Bridge.* By Gordon Home. 1a. 80. Lond. 1931. [John Lane, The Bodley Head.] 31s. 6d.

to Ralph Agas and the sketch by the supposed Dutch spy, Anthony van den Wyngaerde (now in the Bodleian at Oxford), of which such a remarkably "embellished" edition has since appeared. But of all those to which the author has turned none can quite compare in interest and importance with the earliest known reliable drawing of the bridge which appears in the background in the illustrated MS. Volume of Poems by Charles Duke of Orleans, now in the British Museum, and of which Mr. Gordon Home reproduces the essential portion. Charles had been captured at the Battle of Agincourt in 1415, and was detained for 24 years, not being ransomed until 1440, and the background of the illumination referred to must have been executed from sketches made on the spot.

The story of the events leading up to the rebuilding of the bridge in the 19th century makes interesting reading in these days when the air is full of the repercussions of the discussions upon Charing Cross Bridge. This bridge has been under consideration on and off since about the year 1845, but it appears that as early as 1789 an article in defence of Old London Bridge related that its removal had frequently been demanded, and fears were expressed about the effect of the substitution of wide arches, in place of the narrow spaces between the sterlings, on the scour of the river and consequently on the foundations of the bridges further upstream; but the report of the Select Committee on the Improvement of the Port of London in 1801 sealed its fate. In asking for designs at that time it was laid down that the architects were to have as their objective a bridge capable of allowing the passage of vessels of 200 tons burthen with their topmasts struck, this entailing a centre arch 65 ft. above high water mark. The resulting designs included bridges with a high central arch and approaches ascending from important streets, others with approaches of an easier gradient from embankments built in front of the wharves, and one for twin bridges allowing for continual communication between the banks, one drawbridge being always down. A scheme by Telford had the central arch near to the Southwark shore with a lop-sided effect and a long approach from that side. But nothing was done for a good many years, and then a competition was held in 1821. It was won by Joseph Gwilt, F.S.A., but the design of Messrs. William Fowler, Borer and Busby was actually accepted; while a Committee of the House of Commons reported in favour of a design by John Rennie, which was eventually adopted in 1823. On the completion of the new bridge in 1831 the work of demolition of the old structure started and continued throughout the whole of 1832.

A feature of Mr. Home's book is the splendid illustrations, many being taken from the admirable series of drawings and engravings by E. W. Cook, R.A., which can be seen at the Guildhall, the original sketches for which were made by the artist while the work of demolition was in progress. The illustrations are very varied and include not only early views of the bridge and pictures, such as engravings of the frost fairs, which have it as a background, but portraits of some who lived upon it or were associated with it by death. A feature that will appeal to many is Mr. Ambrose Heal's contribution of tokens and quaint trade cards issued by the tradesmen who

carried on the variety of businesses represented on the bridge. In fact the book is a production worthy of the centenary of the destruction of the ancient monument, whose story it tells.

THE GEORGIAN SCENE

GEORGIAN ENGLAND. *A survey of social life, trades, industries and art.* By A. E. Richardson, F.S.A. [F.] La. 8o. Lond. 1931. [Batsford.] 21s.

Reviewed by Miss M. JOURDAIN.

The re-creation of the English eighteenth century, that finished issue and realised pattern, is the object of Professor Richardson's study; and by using the word "Georgian" he carries on this story until the reign of the fourth George. His review of the two phases of Georgian architecture, that of church and palace building, and that of small-house building is excellent; and while giving full due to the initiative of the architect, he emphasises the skill and knowledge of the English masons, citing the example of John Wing of Bedford, who carried out nearly all the masonry in his county between the years 1775 and 1816, and whose final work was the erection of the splendid bridge across the Ouse at Bedford. Professor Richardson's wide architectural experience and insight is seen in his references to the work of the architects Sir William Chambers and Henry Holland. In its love of pure composition, English architecture of the early Georgian period was much ahead of its time, and Professor Richardson conjectures that "at a much later period (it) probably had its share of influence in the reaction of French and German architects towards mere restrained forms." A recent study by Mr. Fiske Kimball in the *Gazette des Beaux Arts* (1931) has established the priority of England in certain aspects of the classical revival. Of the summaries of the building crafts the section on leadwork is interesting, as he shows the immense difference in skill and status between the plumber of to-day and his eighteenth-century predecessor, who could make lead cisterns, rain-water heads, coved "cast ornaments in lead," and (according to Professor Richardson) "model and cast leaden figures." Besides the chapters devoted to architecture and the building crafts, there are others upon other aspects of Georgian life at home, on the road, in the coffee house and inn; in which the life of the time is vividly painted by artists from Hogarth to Rowlandson.

PAUSANIAS'S GREECE

GRÆCIA ANTIQUA. *Maps and plans to illustrate Pausanias's Description of Greece.* Compiled by Sir James George Frazer, with explanatory text by A. W. Van Buren. 8o. London. 1930. [Macmillan.] 25s.

Pausanias's Description of Greece is a straightforward topographical account of Greece in the second century A.D. It was written in the order in which the books now stand, and its composition extended from *circa* A.D. 160 to *circa* A.D. 174. Beginning with Attica and develop-

ing his scheme of description as he proceeds, Pausanias traverses the whole of Greece, describing the most important objects and traditions extant in the country at the time. Pausanias was not a man of more than average intelligence, but he was intensely interested in his subject, particularly in its antiquarian aspect, and his descriptions bear the stamp of truth.

While his work had been consulted by archaeologists and scholars, Sir James Frazer's great edition of 1898 gave it a wider usefulness and enabled its value to be more clearly assessed. This edition was accompanied by a notable series of maps and plans which reached a high standard of technical achievement and embodied all that was then known, by excavation or otherwise, of the various Greek sites. These maps and plans have now, at Sir James Frazer's wish, been brought up to date and reissued separately in the present volume. The book has been prepared for the press by Professor A. W. Van Buren, of the American Academy in Rome, who contributes explanatory text.

Professor Van Buren is to be congratulated. It can have been no easy task to confine his comments within the narrow limits he has set himself. Yet he has done this most successfully, neither sacrificing clarity to the wish to include valuable information, nor omitting anything of importance in his desire for brevity.

In his introduction, Professor Van Buren gives us in a few words what little is known of Pausanias himself and describes the method he pursued in writing his Description. Opposite each plate there is a page or less of clear and concise explanation, together with references to the chief authorities. His object has been to provide "a portable atlas for travellers following literally or in the spirit in the steps of Pausanias." Beyond all question, Professor Van Buren has realised his aim, and this book is bound to prove of the utmost value to all students of ancient Greece—whether architects or archaeologists.

H.C.B.

DICKSEE'S LONDON BUILDING ACT 1930.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1930. By Bernard Dicksee [F.]. 6th ed. [of London Building Act, 1894—]. 8o. Lond. 1931. [Stanford.] £1 1s.

Reviewed by H. D. SEARLES-WOOD [F.]

Mr. Bernard Dicksee has lost no time in producing a new addition to his well-known book on the London Building Acts, 1930, which is the sixth edition revised and enlarged.

The London Building Acts, 1930, is a consolidation Act and, as such, should contain no alteration in the previous law, but the Act must, of course, be interpreted as it stands.

The book gives a very complete table of cases and a table showing each section of the repealed Acts and the corresponding section of the Act of 1930.

The London Building Acts, 1930, and digests of the High Court decisions are put in a very concise form.

In reference to VI, sec. 64, the notes on Party Wall decisions do not give the effect which the Law of Property

Act, 1925 (ch. 20), Part V. Provisions as to Party Structures and Open Spaces, has on Party Walls.

1. Where, immediately before the commencement of this Act, a Party Wall or other Party Structure is held in undivided shares, the ownership thereof shall be deemed to be severed vertically as between the respective owners, and the owner of each part shall have such rights to support and of user over the rest of the structure as may be requisite for conferring rights corresponding to those subsisting at the commencement of this Act.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION.

ELECTRICITY FOR ARCHITECTS. By C. H. Waghorn (Advisory Publicist to the British Electrical Development Association). Small 8o. Lond. 1930. [Blackie and Son.] 6s.

Reviewed by H. B. LEIGHTON [A.]

This book is not a textbook but rather a general description of electrical installation work. The cover explains that "The author has had many years' experience in the application of electricity to industrial and domestic uses, and has brought together in this book all the information on these applications of electricity and on the specification and supervision of electrical installations that a practising architect is likely to require in the exercise of his profession."

The author does not attempt to convert the architect into an electrical engineer and probably for this reason little technical information such as the designing engineer requires is to be found in the volume; but its general treatment is such that it will probably appeal more to the man with some knowledge of the subject than to the wholly uninitiated reader.

In the opening chapter, the part which electricity plays in modern life and the chaos which would follow the closing down of all power stations is emphasised and the benefits of electricity and its influence on planning and decoration are pointed out.

Attention is directed to the need of properly drawn specifications for electrical work and the author might perhaps have added that the best contractors prefer to have detailed specifications to work to. Typical signs illustrative of apparatus and equipment intended for use on plans are given but they are not clear in themselves or self explanatory, and as no key is given the illustration of the signs fails in its object.

The advice given on the various wiring systems is sound and could have been improved upon by the addition of more detailed information on lay-out and accessories.

Generation and distribution from central stations is discussed but no information regarding private plant is given.

The chapters on illumination, heating and cooking are interesting and useful and refer specially to such matters as the general increase in the standard of illumination in recent years and the need of protection from glare. It is surely a slip of the pen to say that fifteen years ago the carbon filament lamp was the most efficient illuminant

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known to the world ; most of us were using gasfilled lamps by that time more or less successfully. The use of portable lamps and accessories, not to mention wireless sets, has greatly extended in recent years and in suggesting one plug to every 12 feet of skirting or three plugs to every lighting point, the author is no doubt looking for further development in the use of portable apparatus. Lack of plug points is a common deficiency

in domestic installations, mainly, no doubt, owing to the cost, but it should be the architect's business to see to this and not merely to train the contractor to provide them as the book suggests.

"Standard" specifications are given for various types of installation and their modification to meet requirements is suggested, but this method cannot be regarded as a satisfactory substitute for a detailed specification.

Correspondence

MODERN FLATS

Blue Bell Yard,
64 St. James's Street,
S.W.1.
16 June 1931.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

DEAR SIR,—May I add a few words to the paper on Flats read by me and reported in your issue of 2 May.

In referring to the valuable contribution of the London County Council towards the designing of tenement buildings I have not, perhaps, given full recognition of the years of organisation and team work which has made such contribution possible. To the mention already made of Mr. Minton Taylor and Mr. Hadden Parkes (who has just served several years as head of the Housing Section), I would like to pay tribute also to the work of Mr. Owen Flemming [F.], Mr. Rob Robertson [L.], and Mr. W. Hynam [L.], each of whom were for several years head of the Housing Section. The work of Mr. C. C. Winmill [F.] and Mr. E. P. Wheeler [F.], heads of the Constructional Section, should also have some personal recognition.

The Architect's Department of the London County Council is so large and its output so great that it is very difficult to do individual justice to its members, and the reference to the above names cannot in fairness be considered an exhaustive one.—Yours faithfully,

C. GREY WORNUM [F.]

NEW FORM OF CONTRACT

Bank Chambers,
1 High Street,
St. Albans.
12 June 1931.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

DEAR SIR,—I have read very carefully the new Contract Form and compared it with the old type, and on the whole feel it is a great improvement, as it makes points which were previously open for question quite definite.

There is one Clause, however (No. 25 with the blank to be filled in relating to same in the Appendix), which I foresee will be very difficult to arrange between the Contractor and Employer.

The old Clause No. 30 was quite satisfactory (as far as it went) in stating definitely the amount of the certificates, so that the time for issuing a certificate was determined by the work done, and in practice the Architect always gave his Client ample notice that one would be forthcoming.

In the new Form definite dates, without provision for amounts have to be filled in, which, in my opinion, cannot be ascertained, as so much depends on weather, rate of progress the Builder makes and other unforeseen circumstances ; the standing of Builders vary, some requiring certificates for comparatively small amounts, other Builders preferring larger payments at less frequent intervals.

It will be a great help to me, and I feel confident to other Architects practising in the country, if the opinion of men in the same position as myself can be given, stating how they propose to deal with this clause.—Yours faithfully,

PERCIVAL C. BLOW [A.]

ARCHITECTURE AT THE CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION

As is well known, the Architectural School of the Central School of Arts and Crafts is organised to meet the special needs of those students, pupils and assistants in the offices of architects, who for various reasons are unable or unwilling to give the whole of their time, for years, to the training supplied by the Architectural Schools of our Universities, or by certain other schools under the special aegis of the Institute. The school is organised to supplement training by practical work in an architect's office, and not to replace that training. Classes and lectures in design and in the theory of construction and in architectural history, are given in the evenings, supplemented by visits to buildings in progress ; and these are availed of by students up to the number of one hundred at ages ranging from 17 to 27. The school does not lay itself out particularly

to prepare candidates for the Institute examinations ; its aim is directed towards equipping the student for a career as an architect or employment as assistant to architects. The School, however, encourages its students to take the examinations, and gives full opportunity for completing the "Testimonies," and preparing to sit ; and I am informed that probably 90 per cent. of the students qualify for membership of the Institute and eventually establish themselves in independent practice.

The essential matter, then, which distinguishes the Architectural School of the Central School of Arts and Crafts, is that it concerns itself particularly with preparing men to earn their living in the practice of architecture ; and equips them to take their place as assistants in the offices of established

architects. Of many other schools it can be said that they have no such direct aim. My observation informs me that established architects are the first to discredit a training which produces assistants who, after five years, cannot readily be made to understand that a valley-gutter will, on a roof plan, show divergent boundary lines and not parallel ones ; and that a six foot fence-wall is not, as a matter of discretion, to be built 4½ inches thick : and are the last to approve one which, after three years, finds men lost when asked to lay down joinery details of simple doors in such a way as to inform a joiner. I should like to know to what extent members of this Institute do, in fact, look to such schools for their assistants ; and how far their experiments in that direction have encouraged them further to do so. I should also much like to know how many of the boys and girls who enter upon the elaborate training these schools provide, ever follow, in any capacity, the avocation of architecture. Do more than half, for instance, do so ? I am informed by disinterested observers that very few of the girls who enter some of these schools reach their fourth or fifth year without being engaged or married. This is an excellent thing, of course, for the schools, for architects, but for the young people themselves, also, it is to be hoped ; and I am also told that a large proportion of the men are, on completion of their course, so disheartened by the small demand there is for their specialised acquirements that they drift into banks and insurance offices or go to the Colonies on indeterminate ventures, and my observation of the distressed lack of confidence in themselves which these young men exhibit when confronted with the practical problems of an architect's office, adds force to this implied commentary.

I am aware that by calling attention to what, I believe, is a widely recognised fact, I may bring down on my head the disapproval of some who have best cause to know it is true. That I regret ; but the point I want to make is that if the purpose of a School of Architecture is to turn out men equipped to earn

their living and make their way in the profession of architecture, the School of Architecture of the Central Schools signal success where other schools considerably fail. I am told that not only do all students at the Schools readily find employment, but that the School constitutes a virtual guarantee of employment to those who honestly take advantage of it to the best of their capacities. Even in these difficult times every one of the students is at this moment in employment. Those who read these lines will, for the most part, know as well as I do, the nature of the capacities and the equipment which are fundamentals of success in architectural practice ; and I have long thought that those essentials are in high evidence at the Central Schools in the yearly exhibition of work done there. All schools of architecture have their own aspirations : I here wish to call attention to the success with which the Central School appears to have realised its own.

The present Exhibition is not as representative of the work of the School, nor so extensive, as in some previous years when the subjects set have taken the form of the replanning and rebuilding of an actual town or village of which surveys were available and which the students could visit to inform themselves of the local conditions ; but the principle of making each subject the solution of an actual problem in putting a building of specified requirements on to a definite site, has been followed. I notice that the design for a library to be added to an existing school made by a junior student, which is shown at the present Royal Academy Exhibition, has been specially commented on in the Technical Press ; but mention of the several subjects shown at Southampton Row is not here much to the point. As with most exhibitions of students' work, it is the quality of the whole of it, and not the merit of individual designs, which is important ; and those who remember Halsley Ricardo will feel that the tradition he established at the Central Architectural School twenty-five years ago is well maintained there.

H. B. C.

Obituary

JAMES PEDDLE [F.]

James Peddle, F.R.I.B.A., A.R.A.I.A., President of the Institute of Architects of New South Wales and senior partner of the firm of Peddle, Thorp and Walker, died at his home in Mosman on 22 December.

He was born in Kennington, London, and studied art in Kensington Art School. He came to Sydney in 1889 to superintend the furnishing of the Hotel Australia and a few years later commenced practice as an architect.

His work, at first mostly domestic, showed at once a strong individuality, expressive of the mentality of the designer. Progressive in spirit and alert to the importance of modern development, he went to America in 1911 with the object of studying reinforced concrete design and general American practice. During this visit he qualified to practice architecture in the State of California and maintained his professional activities there for nearly three years.

During Mr. Peddle's absence in America his practice was managed by Mr. Thorp, who on Mr. Peddle's return entered into partnership with him. In 1924 the firm became Peddle, Thorp and Walker.

The firm under Mr. Peddle's leadership has been very successful in competitive work.

After Mr. Peddle had won a competition for the Mosman Town Hall, the firm was awarded first place in competitions for Science House, Sydney ; the War Memorial Town Hall, Tamworth ; "Borambil" Flats, Manly ; Daceyville Housing

Scheme ; Parramatta Public Markets ; City of Sydney Housing Scheme, Dowling Street, and was placed second in the Queensland War Memorial and British Medical Association Building Competitions. In the New South Wales Anzac War Memorial and Presbyterian Assembly Hall competitions, the firm was awarded two places in each.

It is interesting to note that the competition for the erection of Science House, Sydney, was the outcome of the united efforts of the Royal Society of New South Wales, the Linnean Society of New South Wales and the Institution of Engineers, Australia, to house all the learned bodies in the State, including the Institute of Architects, within one structure.

Unfortunately, Mr. Peddle, as the President of the Institute, was, due to his untimely death, unable to preside at the inaugural meeting of the Institute in its new headquarters.

In 1911 Mr. Peddle was elected a Fellow of the Institute of Architects and in 1920 he began to take a keen interest in the activities of the Institute ; he was elected Hon. Treasurer in 1924 and President in 1929 and again in 1930. His selfless, untiring devotion to the welfare of the Institute will long be remembered.

As President of that body, he served as a member of the Board of Architects which regulates and controls the practice of Architecture in the State ; he was the Institute's delegate on two occasions at the meetings of the Federal Institute of Architects and was present at its last meeting in Melbourne when it was incorporated as the Royal Australian Institute of Architects. Though not in the best of health, he made a

supreme effort to attend this gathering at which, he said later, he had helped make history.

In 1911 he became Licentiate of the Royal Institute of British Architects and was elected a Fellow of that body in 1927.

Chiefly as a result of Mr. Peddle's energy a local government Ordinance Advisory Board was appointed by the Government to draft By-Laws to regulate building within the whole of the State, excluding the Sydney city zone, and it is for his untiring work on this Board that he will perhaps be longest remembered. The architects who practised under the conditions which existed prior to the adoption of these Ordinances appreciate the sterling value of Mr. Peddle's efforts on their behalf.

An authority on Building Ordinances he contributed articles in the daily press and in the Shire and Municipal Record and was part editor of a standard text book dealing with the New South Wales Building Law.

His artistic nature and keen eye for colour harmony found expression in water colour painting and for years he was a member of the Sydney Brush Club with Sid Long, Julian Ashton, Arthur Streeton, John Fullwood, Tristram and Tindal, all men who have contributed to the advancement of Australian Art.

It is deeply regretted that he, mentally alert as he was at the time of his death, was not spared to execute the additional works he had planned.

When other memories fade, James Peddle, the soul of integrity and honour, will be still remembered as one who truly lived a life of service to his fellow kinsmen.

EDWARD J. PARTRIDGE [F.]

After a long illness, which he had borne with characteristic fortitude, Mr. Edward John Partridge, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., F.I.Ar.b., died on 2 May and was buried in Richmond Cemetery on 6 May.

Most of Mr. Partridge's professional life had been spent in practice at Richmond, Surrey, where he was Surveyor to the Board of Guardians, to the Richmond Vestry and to the Earl of Dysart's Surrey Estates, and for 30 years Surveyor to the Richmond Assessment Committee.

In 1890 Mr. Partridge passed the intermediate examination of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution, winning the Driver Prize, and four years later, when he passed the final, he won the Penfold gold medal and Crawter prize, and was transferred to the Fellowship. In 1906 Mr. Partridge became a member of The Society of Architects and took a prominent part in its activities. He was President in 1923 and 1924, in which year the agreement for amalgamation was reached with the R.I.B.A., Mr. Partridge being one of the signatories. On the amalgamation he was transferred to Fellowship of the R.I.B.A. and became a member of the Registration and Science Standing Committees.

His practice included work of all kinds, but in particular, Mr. Partridge was occupied in building factories and industrial works, and had built several branch banks for Messrs. Barclay and the National Provincial Bank. Recently, with his partner Mr. T. Llewelyn Daniel, A.R.I.B.A., he had been engaged on the Stirling Chemical Works, Stratford, the Eclipse Glass Works, Clapton, and milk distributing depots and dairies for Messrs. Hornby and Clarke, as well as numerous private and business premises in London and the provinces.

Although his professional occupations were very considerable, Mr. Partridge found time for many other activities and was a keen Freemason, being a founder of the Society of Architects Lodge and Chapter, in both of which he had passed the chair and was in office at the time of his death. He was also a member of the Richmond Lodge and Chapter, and had attained to London rank.

OBITUARY

ROBERT BENTLEY [L.]

The death occurred at his home, 53, Church Street, Whitehaven, on 6 May 1931, of Mr. Robert Bentley, L.R.I.B.A. Mr. Bentley, who was 71 years of age, had been in failing health for some time. The elder son of the Rev. and Mrs. Christopher Bentley, he was educated at Huddersfield College, where he gained the gold medal for mathematics. He was articled with Mr. William Henman, F.R.I.B.A., of Stockton-on-Tees, afterwards going for experience to Mr. C. Henman, F.R.I.B.A., of London.

Mr. Bentley first came to Whitehaven as chief assistant to the late Mr. J. S. Moffat, M.S.A., but afterwards went to Sydney, Australia, where he built the Grosvenor Hotel, a convent, and various other buildings.

On his return to Whitehaven he married Miss Moffat, the daughter of his former employer, and shortly afterwards went to New York, where he worked on the 13th Regiment Armoury and *The World* offices, then the largest building in that city. Later he was on the staff of the N.Y. Board of Education, but returned to England to join Mr. Moffat as partner when the Deansgate Temperance Hotel, Manchester, and the Aspatria Schools were erected. Other work included the Egremont Schools, the Presbyterian Church, Whitehaven, the Bank, Aspatria, Frizington Council Chambers, and Whitehaven Steam Laundry.

When Mr. Moffat died in 1908 Mr. Bentley took over the practice, and in 1925 his son, Mr. C. M. Bentley, F.R.I.B.A., joined him as junior partner. Works they have recently completed include the extensive alterations to the *News* premises and the Whitehaven C.Y.M.S. Rooms. Mr. Bentley has for the last 24 years been the surveyor to the Whitehaven and West Cumberland Benefit Building Society.

He is survived by his wife and son, his elder son having been killed in the war.

E. W. G. RICHARDS [L.]

The death occurred on 16 May, 1931, of Mr. E. W. G. Richards, L.R.I.B.A. In 1918 Mr. Richards competed in the South Wales Area Competition for the Housing of the Working Classes, taking 1st Premium in the Class B, 1st in Class C, 1st in Class D, and 2nd in Class A. In the same year he was placed 1st in the Competition for the additions to the Abergavenny Grammar School, which has not yet been carried out. As Architect to the late Lord Buckland, Mr. Richards in addition to additions to "Buckland House," carried out extensive work on the Estate. An Architect of varied practice he had considerable experience in church work, chapels, hospitals, work for collieries, domestic work of all sorts, baths, colleges, schools, cinemas, housing schemes, town halls, billiard halls, etc., etc. Among his latter work in association with his partner, Mr. T. Edmund Rees, the large block of offices for the Lewis Merthyr Collieries Co., The Lysaght Workmen's Institute, Newport, and The Late Lord Buckland Memorial Hospital, Merthyr Tydfil, which was not quite completed at his death.

T. E. TAYLOR [L.]

We regret to record the passing of a well known and popular Durham County Architect, Mr. Thomas Edward Taylor, L.R.I.B.A., M.S.A., of Lanchester, in his 53rd year.

Mr. Taylor who practised at Annfield Plain and Lanchester, was for many years architect to the Rural Council of Lanchester. He was responsible for the designs of numerous public edifices throughout the district. Several of his designs for Miners' welfare schemes were executed honorably.

During the Great War Mr. Taylor served with the Royal Air Force, and when young he was a prominent local sportsman. He leaves a widow and a family of four daughters.

SIR BANISTER FLETCHER HONOURED BY THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

The Senate of the National University of Ireland has marked its sense of the importance of the Architects' Conference in Dublin, as well as the services to education rendered by the President, Sir Banister Fletcher, F.S.A., in deciding to confer upon him the degree of Master of Architecture (M.Arch.) *Honoris Causa*. Sir Banister will be the first on the roll of those holding that degree.

SIR ANDREW F. TAYLOR [F. Ret.].

Sir Andrew T. Taylor, J.P., F.S.A., R.C.A., for many years one of the leading Montreal architects, who now lives in London, has been made an Honorary Fellow by the Royal Canadian Institute of Architects. This honour has only been granted once before by the Canadian Institute, and then to Lord Willingdon, the recent Governor-General.

LUNCHEON TO MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

On Monday, 15 June, Sir Banister Fletcher entertained members of the Council and officers of the Institute to luncheon at the Carpenters' Hall to mark the termination of his two years as president. Mr. J. A. Gotch, in proposing Sir Banister's health, thanked him for his delightful hospitality, both congratulating him on the excellence of the menu and expressing the pleasure of those present in being entertained in the magnificent rooms of the Carpenters Hall. The office of President, he knew from experience, was exacting in its demands on time and energy and Sir Banister deserved the thanks of all members for the ability with which he had led the profession during his term of office.

Sir Banister, in thanking Mr. Gotch for all he had said, referred to the past connections of his family with the Carpenters Company and to the work done by the company to encourage good craftsmanship; finally he stressed the continual necessity for loyalty to the parent body from all branches of the profession.

ROME SCHOLARSHIP IN ARCHITECTURE.

The Faculty of Architecture of the British School at Rome have awarded the Rome Scholarship in Architecture for 1931 to Mr. C. St. Clair R. Oakes, A.R.I.B.A., a student of the Royal Academy Architectural School.

The Faculty have highly commended the work of Mr. Robert H. Matthew, A.R.I.B.A., of the Edinburgh College of Art.

The Rome Scholarship in Architecture is now provided for by an annual grant made to the British School at Rome by the Council of the R.I.B.A. It is of the value of £250 per annum, and is ordinarily tenable for two years at the British School at Rome.

An exhibition of the competition designs will be held in the Galleries of the R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1, from 27 June to 4 July inclusive, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. (Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.).

Mr. A. J. Davis, F.R.I.B.A., a member of the Faculty of Architecture, will deliver a criticism on the Rome designs to members of Architectural Schools on 1 July, at 3 p.m.

GIFT OF £10,000 TO THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

The Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects have received from Mr. H. S. E. Vanderpant a gift of £10,000, to be devoted to the following purposes:—

£5,000 as a donation to the R.I.B.A. New Premises Fund. This gift is to commemorate the late Mr. Henry Louis Florence, Vice-President of the R.I.B.A. in the years 1897-1899, and the name of Mr. Florence will be associated with an important Hall or Room in the new R.I.B.A. building in Portland Place.

£5,000 for the purpose of endowing a "Henry Louis Florence Travelling Studentship." The programme for this studentship is being considered by the Board of Architectural Education.

Mr. H. S. E. Vanderpant, who was for many years associated with the late Mr. Florence, is a Vice-President of the Architects' Benevolent Society.

R.I.B.A. MAINTENANCE SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARCHITECTURE.

The Royal Institute of British Architects offer for award in July 1931 two Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture.

One Scholarship is the Artists' General Benevolent Institution Maintenance Scholarship of a maximum value of £100 per annum. This Scholarship is open only to orphans or sons or daughters of Architects or Artists, and is restricted to applicants in England and Wales.

The second Scholarship is the Ralph Knott Memorial Scholarship tenable at the School of Architecture of the Architectural Association, London. It is of a value of about £45 per annum, and is available for applicants in England, Scotland and Wales.

The Scholarships will be tenable in the first instance for one year and will be renewable for two further periods of one year each. They are intended to enable students who have not the necessary means to attend an approved course at one of the Schools of Architecture recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Examinations (the Ralph Knott Memorial Scholarship being tenable only at the Architectural Association School of Architecture). Students who are already taking such a course are also eligible to apply for a Scholarship.

The value of the Scholarships up to the limits stated will depend upon the financial circumstances of the parents or guardians of the candidates. The parents or guardians will be required to furnish particulars, on the proper form, of their financial position.

Particulars and forms of application may be obtained free on application to the Secretary to the Board of Architectural Education, R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

The closing date for the receipt of applications, duly completed, is Saturday, 4 July 1931.

THE ISOMETRIC DRAWING OF ST. PAUL'S.

Sir Mervyn Macartney has presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum the original isometric drawing of St. Paul's Cathedral by Mr. C. B. Brook-Greaves. It will be placed on exhibition shortly in the Architectural Index Gallery.

THE DEATH WATCH BEETLE.

The Forest Products Research Board has recently published a leaflet* on the life and habits of the Death Watch Beetle, the damage it causes, and the most effective methods of treating infected timber. "There is no known substance which will destroy the Death Watch Beetle in one application," but when discolouration of timber is of little consequence the creosotes or creosote derivatives are given as the most efficient insecticides. Such substances as dichlorbenzene, chlorinated naphthalenes, or colourless creosote derivatives are recommended where discolouration must be avoided. The leaflet is well illustrated.

VALUATION OF DAMAGES IN ANCIENT LIGHTS DISPUTES.

A new instrument for photographic surveying has been devised by Mr. John Swarbrick. It has for its purpose the ascertainment of the daylight factor of any one spot receiving direct skylight through a window or series of windows. This photo-theodolite would be particularly useful in cases of inaccessible irregular or intricate sky-lines for ascertaining the daylight factor and would save a great deal of tedious work and time.

The instrument is fully described and illustrated in *The Builder* of 8 May.

A.A.S.T.A. TOURS, 1931.

JULY-AUGUST.—LUXEMBOURG.

The programme is at present arranged as follows:—

Leave London the night of 25 July, arriving at Liège in the morning. Approximately two days will be spent at Liège and two at Namur. The party will proceed by steamer to Dinant, where a stay of two further days will be made, allowing for excursions to the Lesse Valley and the Ardennes Forest. For three days the quarters will be at Luxembourg, on the last of which a day excursion will be made to Treves, and on Tuesday, 4 August, the party will return to London, but individual members will be at liberty to extend the stay up to the Saturday following.

Conductor: Mr. C. H. Rattenberry.

Cost: Probably £10 to £12.

SEPTEMBER TOUR.—VIENNA.

This will be an ambitious tour into four or five countries, perhaps even into a sixth for those who so desire. The trip will combine opportunities for the serious study of mediæval, baroque and very modern architecture and also for a mountain holiday. The following is the programme at present being developed:—

Leave London on the evening of Saturday, 29 August travelling through to Munich, where two days will be spent. A day at Salzburg will be followed by the river trip, Linz to Vienna, where a half of five days will be spent, during which time those who wish to extend the journey to Budapest will be able to do so, spending a couple of days there and collecting the Vienna party on the way back as far as Zurich, where two days will be spent allowing the party to visit Lucerne, the Rigi, etc. The party will arrive back in London on Sunday morning, 13 September.

Conductor: Mr. C. McLachlan, A.R.I.B.A.

Cost: Probably from £20 to £23.

Extension to Budapest £4 to £4 4s.

Further particulars from the Secretary A.A.S.T.A., 26, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

* *The Death Watch Beetle*. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Forest Products Research Leaflet No. 4. 40. Lond. 1931. H.M.S. Stationery Office.

NOTES BY MEMBERS OF THE SCIENCE STANDING COMMITTEE.

EUROPEAN OAK.

No one specifies Scots pine or Spanish mahogany with the expectation that those materials will be obtained from Scotland or Spain, yet, on the other hand, such terms as "Riga fir" or "Columbian pine" are as indicative of their origin as are "British steel" or "Belgian cement." Between these two conventions lies a neutral zone where doubt might arise as to whether the place-qualification does, or does not, indicate the source of the material in question.

English oak comes within that zone. If "English oak" were mentioned in a specification, could the architect demand home-grown English timber?

Authorities differ in their use of the term. While the older writers, such as Haslett and Tredgold, use the words in their literal sense, some of the more recent writers employ the qualification "English" or "British" in connection with oak to signify oak of the same species as that grown in Great Britain (*Quercus Robur*).

Snow (in *Wood and Other Organic Structural Materials*) affords an indication of the origin of this wider use of the term "English," when he says "The historical importance of the wood was founded upon the reputation of the English Oaks (*Q. Robur pedunculata* and *Q. Robur sessiliflora*) which once formed large forests over parts of northern and central Europe."

He proceeds with the following classification:—

ENGLISH OAK: *Quercus Robur pedunculata*.

NOMENCLATURE: English Oak, British Oak, Common Oak.

LOCALITIES: Widespread throughout northern and central Europe.

Boulger, also (in *Wood*) speaks of "Oak—Common, British or European."

Again, Baterden (in *Timber*), after mentioning the botanical names of "English oak, of which there are two or three varieties," states:—

"The two first named" (*pedunculata* and *sessiliflora*) are the prevailing oaks of northern Europe, although the common oak" (*pedunculata*) "is the more plentiful in Great Britain, France and Germany, and its finest development is found in Hungary."

It is thus seen that at least some authoritative writers regard the terms "English oak" and "British oak" as a nomenclature covering the two varieties *pedunculata* and *sessiliflora*, irrespectively of origin. This is apt to cause confusion. By specifying "Riga oak" or "Danzig oak," the origin of the timber is indicated, whereas, the term "English oak" might either be held to cover Riga, Danzig or any other European oak, or, alternatively, it might be used to convey the intention of oak grown in England.

A truer observation of word-value would be attained if European oak were always designated "European oak," for in practice, it is the material that matters, and since the *Quercus Robur* is practically the only oak growing in Europe and also since it does not grow elsewhere, the

term "European oak" defines the material. This convention is adopted by both Stone and Howard.

Stone (in *The Timbers of Commerce*) writes under the head of "Oak" :—

"OAK (EUROPEAN), *Quercus Robur*."

Var. *sessiliflora*, Sm. and var. *pedunculata*, Ehrh.

"ALTERNATIVE NAMES: Many derived from the place of origin or port of shipment, such as Memel, Riga, Stettin, Danzig, etc."

(Incidentally, Stone does not specifically mention "English" or "British oak," but obviously, these names would come within the meaning attributed by him to "the place of origin.")

Howard (in *A Manual of the Timbers of the World*) follows the more explicit nomenclature of the older writers, and when he speaks of "English oak" he refers to oak grown in England. One exception proves his rule, however, for he writes concerning "Austrian oak" :—

"AUSTRIAN OAK (*Q. pedunculata*) is mainly derived from Slavonia and Crotia, and is therefore more correctly Hungarian."

It is generally recognised that, while experts may find it impossible to distinguish between the timbers of the two principal varieties of European oak without—as Haslett says—tracing them from the trees, yet two trees of the same variety and grown in the same forest may produce timbers of widely different character. In view of this fact (unless one is assured by experience of a particular market) it might reasonably be asked whether, after all, it is wise to be meticulous regarding the origin of the timber so long as the material is of the quality and nature required. Even in the matter of such a well recognised commodity as "Austrian wainscot oak," it must be remembered that the important consideration is the method of conversion, and possibly satisfactory results could be obtained from oak of other origin if suitably cut.

In this regard, Howard says :—

"The method of cutting Austrian oak into billets and wainscot has already been described. . . . With

the foreign oak, the best methods to suit the particular requirements of this country have been found and acted upon, but there have been no such wise methods employed with the home-grown product. . . . The considerable demand in England for Austrian oak, which depends to a large extent on the automatic repetition of specifications, arose from the following reasons: Many years ago it was found possible to secure large butts of Austrian oak capable of yielding billets particularly clean and free from defects and of a width exceeding that procurable elsewhere. Moreover, the wood is mild in quality and shews bold silver-grain. In colour it is of a uniform yellow brown, and in this respect, as well as in its grain, is often indistinguishable from Russian oak. Apart from these features, it is probably slightly inferior to the timber obtainable from the more northern forests of South Russia."

The terms employed in a specification are generally accepted as defined by common usage. Where custom varies, however—as in the case of "English oak"—it behoves the architect to be definite in his language. If therefore (from patriotic reasons or otherwise) he should wish to employ "home-grown" oak, he would do well to require definitely that the oak shall have been "grown in England."

If, on the other hand, he is concerned only with the material, as such, he will be indicating a timber of a definite species (*Quercus Robur*) if he specify the oak to be "European oak." It is for him then to describe (by sample or otherwise) the nature and quality of the material required—and, if necessary, the manner of conversion—and to see that he gets it.

A. H. BARNES [F.]

THE EMPLOYMENT OF "SPECIALISTS."

The Allied Societies' Conference desire to draw the attention of members, particularly those practising in the provinces, to the fact that information with regard to "Specialists" for any particular classes of work can be obtained from the Secretary R.I.B.A. on application.

Allied Societies

[*The attention of members of Allied Societies is specially called to these pages.*]

THE ROYAL INCORPORATION OF ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND : ANNUAL CONVENTION

The Annual Convention of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland took place in St. Andrews on Friday and Saturday, 5 and 6 June, Sir Banister Fletcher, P.R.I.B.A., being the chief guest. The Convention was a most successful one, the attendance creating a record, nearly 110 members being present.

The Annual General Meeting was held on Friday afternoon, when the Report of the Council was submitted.

The Report, having referred to the 1930 Convention at Aberdeen, dealt fully with the work of the Council

during the year, stating that there had been eight Council meetings during the Session.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT.

The total membership is now 851; 11 Fellows, 23 Associates and 25 Students having been elected.

The Council gratefully acknowledge the gift of some 300 volumes from the architectural library of the late Dr. Thomas Ross, presented by his son, Mr. J. MacLaren

Ross ; "Edinburgh, 1329-1929," presented by Mr. T. F. MacLennan, and a photograph of a pencil sketch of the late Dr. Ross, presented by the Edinburgh Architectural Association.

The Rowand Anderson Medal and Scholarship of £100 was awarded to Mr. John B. Moffat, Edinburgh College of Art ; a certificate and £20 being awarded to Mr. W. H. Kininmonth, Edinburgh College of Art. The Rutland Prize—Certificate and £50—was gained by Mr. D. S. R. Waugh ; the Incorporation Prize by Mr. Duncan Livingstone, and the Maintenance Scholarship, for £50 for two or three years, by Mr. Wm. Halkerton.

Mr. John Watson, Glasgow ; Mr. R. S. Reid, Edinburgh ; Mr. Wm. L. Duncan, Turriff ; and Mr. Wm. Salmon, Dundee, members of the Allied Societies in Scotland, have been elected to the R.I.B.A. Council for the ensuing year.

A further donation of ten guineas was voted to the Association for the Preservation of Rural Scotland.

A sum of over £500 has been subscribed for a memorial to Sir Robert Lorimer to be placed in St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh. Mr. Alex. N. Paterson, A.R.S.A., R.S.W., F.R.I.B.A., ex-President of the Incorporation, has been commissioned to undertake the work.

Twenty-eight meetings in connection with the Revision of the General Conditions of Contract have been held in conjunction with or apart from the Faculty of Surveyors of Scotland, The Scottish National Building Trades Federation (Employers), and H.M. Office of Works. The conditions are in proof, awaiting final revision by the contractors.

The finances of the Incorporation are considered satisfactory, the total funds amounting to £26,142 os. 7d.

The work and scope of the Incorporation increase each year, and among the many questions dealt with during the year we may mention Local Housing Schemes (Standardised Plans) ; Old Scottish Buildings (General Survey) ; Calton Crag Site ; R.I.B.A. Scale of Professional Charges, etc.

Among the points especially stressed by Mr. John Watson in his address to the meeting was that of the good work done by the committees appointed to look after the Calton Crag site and the Scottish National Library. He mentioned that the Incorporation had conjoined with other public bodies in their request that an independent commission of inquiry be appointed to report on the National Library—the Commission consisting of librarians and architects. He hoped that they might yet have a library worthy of the nation and an ornament to their beloved capital.

The reports of the five Chapters were next submitted to the meeting as follows :—

Aberdeen Chapter.—Since the last Annual General Meeting four Council Meetings of the Aberdeen Society of Architects have been held. The Society made the usual grant for prizes to Architectural Students at Robert Gordon's Colleges, and also made a special grant to the Architectural Department of said Colleges. The Society have kept in close touch with the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Royal Incorporation, through its elected representatives to the Councils thereof. In connection with the Aberdeen Joint Town Planning Scheme, the Council lodged formal objections against the imposition of restrictions on private building enterprises and with a view to protecting existing safeguards

as to design and materials. The Kalendar of the Incorporation was duly issued, as in the case of all other Chapters, to all Fellow and Associate members, while copies of Chapter Rules and Regulations were similarly issued to all members. 2 Fellows and 5 Students have been admitted during the year, the present membership of the Society being 26 Fellows, 24 Associates and 20 Students, in all 70, an increase of 6 over the previous year. The accounts for the year closed with a credit balance of £95 8s. 4d.—an increase of 2s. 2d. compared with preceding year.

Dundee Chapter.—Six Council Meetings of the Dundee Institute of Architects have been held during the year. With regard to the Registration of Probationers R.I.B.A., the R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education have, in the case of Dundee, permitted until 31 December 1932, a relaxation of the regulation that, in Scotland, the Leaving Certificate Examination of the Scottish Education Department is the accepted qualification, and that in lieu thereof, the Day School Higher Examination with a pass in Mathematics on the higher standard be accepted. The Institute have made proposals to the Incorporation Council as to the institution of a class of Retired Fellows. A selection of books has been added to the Library, which has now been housed at the Technical College for ready reference by architectural students and members. The membership consists of 37 Fellows, 25 Associates and 23 Students—total, 85 as against 87 in previous year. The balance at credit of the accounts is £129 17s. as against £150 0s. 5d. in preceding year.

Edinburgh Chapter.—Since last Annual General Meeting the Edinburgh Architectural Association have held ten Council meetings, in addition to many special Committee meetings relative to the question of the Scottish National Library Buildings. In this connection, the Association has for some two years past proved one of the foremost propagandists in the fight against entrenched bureaucracy towards securing a National Library worthy both of Scotland and the capital of Scotland. Congratulations are expressed to the following members of the Association, who proved outstanding prize-winners during the past session :—Mr. J. B. Moffat, who won the Incorporation Rowand Anderson Medal and Scholarship to the value of £100 ; Mr. W. H. Kininmonth, who gained second place in this competition—Certificate and £20 ; and Mr. Duncan Livingstone, who won the Incorporation Prize for £15. Congratulations are also expressed to Mr. T. F. MacLennan, ex-President, on his appointment as Lord Dean of Guild, Edinburgh. The Association sustained a severe loss through the deaths of Mr. J. B. Dunn, R.S.A., Dr. Thos. Ross, Mr. John Kinross, R.S.A., and Mr. A. E. Horsfield. 33 New Members have been added to the Roll during the Session—6 Fellows, 13 Associates and 14 Students, making a total net membership (including Affiliates) of 356 as against 346 in preceding year. Donations for £22 7s. were granted to the Associate Section and otherwise. The accounts for the year close with a credit balance of £587 17s. 6d. plus Prize Fund £398 2s. 3d., in all £985 19s. 9d., being an increase of £58 16s. 10d.

Glasgow Chapter.—There have been ten meetings of the Council of the Glasgow Institute of Architects during the Session. The Council record with deep regret the loss through death of two Fellows :—Mr. D. V. Wyllie and Mr. J. H. Craigie. Through the efforts of the Glasgow Building Regulations Conference, in whose deliberations the Chapter has taken a leading place, it is hoped that progress will be made with the Corporation as to securing early modification of the existing restrictions in the Glasgow Building Regulations. The Institute has secured new headquarters at the Glasgow School of Art, Renfrew Street, which new location, it is believed, will prove of much advantage and convenience to all members generally and to Student Members in particular. Three prizes were awarded by the Chapter to Student Members

attending the School of Architecture. The subsidiary reports of the Competitions and Town Planning Committee, General Purposes Committee, Membership Committee and Education Committee exhibit an alert activity worthy of the members of the profession situated in the second city of the Empire. The Roll of Membership was augmented during the year by 2 Fellows, 7 Associates and 4 Students, the total membership now being 315 as against 303 in preceding year. The accounts show a credit balance of £107 10s. 3d. as against £68 19s. 9d., the total capital, including Prize and Reserve Funds, reaching the handsome figure of £3,109 16s.

Inverness Chapter.—Four meetings of the Inverness Architectural Association Council have been held during the past year, in addition to four meetings of the Association. The Council awarded prizes to the value of 3 guineas in respect of architectural and building construction evening continuation classes. Grateful acknowledgment is made of receipt of a grant of £25 from the R.I.B.A. towards the formation of a Library for the Association. The Council report with regret the death of Mr. Thomas Munro, Inverness, who was a Past President. The total membership of the Chapter is 15 Fellows and 10 Associates—25 in all, being a net increase of one over previous year. The annual accounts close with a credit balance of £106 1s. 10d., exclusive of grant aforesaid, as against £92 14s. 2d. in preceding year.

A most admirable programme had been arranged by the Incorporation, designed to fill both days of the Convention, with events of architectural and social interest. The business of the Annual General Meeting being completed, a reception was held in the Town Hall, followed by a visit of inspection of the Younger Graduation Hall and St. Salvator's Hall for Men Students. The dinner took place the same evening in the Grand Hotel, when Mr. John Watson, in the course of his speech replying to the toast of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland, said they still had hope of a satisfactory decision with regard to the National Library being arrived at. We know, he went on, how difficult it is for the general public to understand how architects might assist with their experience when a body like the Trustees of the National Library refuse to take their advice.

Saturday was devoted to visits to places of architectural interest in and around St. Andrews, including United College, University Chapel, St. Mary's College, University Library, the Cathedral, the Castle, Town Church, etc., and for those whose thoughts turned to less official entertainment arrangements had been made for golf on the famous Old Course. After lunch in the Grand Hotel, as the guests of the Dundee Institute of Architects, members of the Convention left for Balcarres House gardens, thrown open for the Convention by kind permission of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. The Convention concluded after tea at the Marine Hotel, Elie.

MANCHESTER SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

The Annual General Meeting of the Manchester Society of Architects was held at the Society's Rooms on Thursday afternoon, 14 May. The retiring President, Mr. J. Theo. Halliday, F.R.I.B.A., vacated his office, which is filled by Mr. J. Hubert Worthington, O.B.E., M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Mr. Thomas Taylor, F.R.I.B.A., of Oldham, has become the Senior Vice-President, and Mr. J. R. Adamson, F.R.I.B.A., of Bolton, has taken his place as Junior Vice-President.

Votes of thanks were passed in appreciation of the services of the retiring officers of the Society. The reports of the

standing committees and the Annual Report of the Council were submitted to the meeting.

The Council in co-operation with the University, The Royal Manchester Institution and the Manchester Branch of the Institute of Builders, arranged a series of public lectures at the University. This was the tenth session during which lectures had been held and the attendances showed that the public interest in architectural questions is growing.

The President, together with Mr. Francis Jones, who was elected Vice-President of the R.I.B.A., at the beginning of the Session, have represented the Society on the R.I.B.A. Council during the Session and have kept the M.S.A. Council informed of all matters of interest to the Society.

The representatives of this Society on the Allied Societies Conference have been the President, Mr. J. T. Halliday, and the Presidents of the Burnley, Oldham and Preston Societies.

The Society's prizes for Students' Competitions have been awarded as follows:—*Senior Design Prize*—1st (£10 10s.), Mr. H. Elder, Salford Royal Technical Institute; 2nd (£4 4s.), Mr. Hubert Bennett, Manchester University, School of Architecture; Highly Commended, Mr. D. E. E. Gibson, Manchester University School of Architecture. *Junior Design Prize*—The prize of £4 4s. was divided between the following: Miss W. N. McGowan, Manchester University School of Architecture; Mr. H. O. Wragge, Manchester University School of Architecture; Mr. H. Taylor, Manchester University School of Architecture.

The Annual Dinner was held at the Masonic Temple, Bridge Street, Manchester, on 12 December 1930, when the Lord Mayor, Alderman Titt and Dr. Raymond Unwin, V.P.R.I.B.A., were the principal guests. The Society is again indebted to Sir Alan Sykes and the Council of the East Lancashire Masonic Benevolent Institution for permission to hold the Annual Dinner in the Masonic Temple.

The Society has continued to take an active part in the work of the Civic Advisory Committee, on the Executive Committee of which nine members of this Society have been elected. The Committee has continued to assist the Manchester Corporation and its standing Committees in connection with many projects for the development of the city.

The Joint Consultative Board, consisting of six members of the Manchester Society of Architects and six members of the Manchester and Salford District Building Trades Employers' Association, is carrying on its work in the consideration of matters of common interest in connection with building work. During the year it has issued its first report, dealing with the Specification and Selection of Timber, and is now engaged upon the preparation of similar reports dealing with other branches of building work.

The Council has again made a contribution of £50 to the Maintenance Scholarship Fund of the Royal Institute of British Architects, which was founded by the R.I.B.A. to enable promising students to avail themselves of the opportunities of architectural education which would otherwise be closed to them.

The R.I.B.A. Development Scheme is now in full operation, and this Society has been in close co-operation with the Institute in dealing with applications for Licentiatehip, and has also done a good deal of recruiting work which has resulted in the admission of a large number of Licentiates from this Society's area.

This Council has seconded the efforts of the Royal Institute of British Architects by endeavouring to enlist the sympathies of the Members of Parliament for constituencies in its area for the Registration Bill, and its thanks are due to those members who have supported the Bill, particularly during its arduous progress through Committee.

The Council has adopted the scheme for co-operation with speculative builders by the formation of a Panel of Architects to prepare plans for their work, in the hope that an improvement

may be effected in suburban houses erected by private builders. This scheme has been initiated in Staffordshire by Mr. Reginald Longden and the North Staffordshire Society of Architects, and before settling its scheme in detail the Committee is awaiting the result of the experience of the Staffordshire Society. The President and Mr. Francis Jones have been appointed Assessors in connection with this Staffordshire Scheme.

The Royal Institute of British Architects' Council has accepted the invitation of the Council of this Society to hold the R.I.B.A. Conference of 1932 in Manchester.

The Council has increased its subscriptions to the Architects' Benevolent Society this year to £21. Two members of

the Society have been materially assisted by the fund during the year. The Council desires to urge members to support the fund generously.

The students at the University School of Architecture have formed a Students' Association, which has already held two well attended meetings in the Society's Rooms, addressed respectively by Mr. J. Theo. Halliday and Mr. Hubert Worthington, and the discussions which took place gave ample evidence of the keenness of the members. The Society is also open to non-University students. The Council warmly welcomes this new venture, which promises to take an important place in Manchester architectural life.



Annual Elections to Council and Standing Committees

The results of the Annual Elections are recorded in the subjoined report of the Scrutineers which was read at the General Meeting on Monday, 15 June.

The Scrutineers appointed to count the votes for the election of the Council and Standing Committees for the Session 1931-1932 beg to report as follows:—
1,209 envelopes were received—427 from Fellows, 471 from Associates, and 401 from Licentiates.

The result of the election is as follows:—

COUNCIL 1931-1932.

PRESIDENT.—Dr. Raymond Unwin (unopposed).

PAST PRESIDENTS.—Sir Banister Fletcher (unopposed); Walter Tapper (unopposed).

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—Ernest Chawner Bewlay (Birmingham) (nominated by the Allied Societies' Conference under Bye-law 28 (a)); Professor Charles Herbert Reilly (Liverpool) (unopposed); Leo Sylvester Sullivan (unopposed); Sydney Hatchell (unopposed).

HONORARY SECRETARY.—Sydney Decimus Kitson (unopposed).

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.—FELLOWS.—Elected: Professor Stanley Davenport Adshead, 635 votes; Harry Stuart Goodhart-Rendel, 539; Major Harry Barnes, 500; Henry V. Ashley, 495; Thomas Ridley Milburn (Sunderland), 460; Charles Henry Holden, 409.—Not Elected: Henry Martineau Fletcher, 358; Francis Jones (Manchester), 336; James Theodore Halliday (Manchester), 332; Martin Shaw Briggs, 327; Major Charles Frederick Skipper (Cambridge), 303; Thomas Alwyn Lloyd (Cardiff), 300; Louis de Soissons 278; George Grey Worms, 257; William Thomas Curtis, 212; Henry Philip Burke Downing, 212; Lieut.-Col. Percy Alfred Hopkins, 186; Reginald Threlwall Longden (Leek), 154; Arthur William Kenyon, 137; Reginald Wynn Owen, 100; George Reginald Farrow, 96; Charles Nicholas, 86. 1,261 voting papers were received, of which 81 were invalid.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.—Elected: Cyril Arthur Farey, 787 votes; Edwin Gunn, 751; Charles Woodward, 480.—Not Elected: Edwin Maxwell Fry, 431; Robert Norman Mackellar (Newcastle), 423; Harry Valentine Milnes Emerson, 357; Reginald Arthur Rix (Maidenhead), 261. 1,261 voting papers were received, of which 18 were invalid.

LICENTIATE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.—Elected: Alderman Ewart Gladstone Culpin, 485 votes; Captain Augustus Seymour Reeves, 437.—Not Elected: George Nathaniel Kent, 424; Francis Robert Taylor, 411; Norman Evans,

299; William Hoe, 137. 1,261 voting papers were received, of which 34 were invalid.

REPRESENTATIVES OF ALLIED SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OR THE IRISH FREE STATE.—*Six Representatives from the Northern Province of England.*—Professor Leslie Patrick Abercrombie (Liverpool Architectural Society); Walter Gerard Buck (Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors); Norman Culley (West Yorkshire Architectural Society); George Dudley Harbrow (York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society); Henry Leicester Hicks (Northern Architectural Association); John Hubert Worthington (Manchester Society of Architects). *Five Representatives from the Midland Province of England*: Francis Henry Allen (Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire Association of Architects); Walter Brand (Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects); John Burgess Surman (Birmingham Architectural Association); Major Thomas Cecil Howitt (Nottingham and Derby Architectural Society); Edwin Thomas Johns (East Anglian Society of Architects). *Six Representatives from the Southern Province of England*: Hugo Ritchie Bird (Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects); Sir Harold Brakspear (Wessex Society of Architects); Thomas Lawrence Dale (Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association); Arthur Richard George Fenning (South-Eastern Society of Architects); Ingulton Sanders (Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association); Benjamin Priestley Shires (Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society). *Four Representatives of Allied Societies in Scotland*, nominated by the Council of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland.—William Liddle Duncan (Aberdeen); Robert Stirling Reid (Edinburgh); William Salmond (Dundee); John Watson (Glasgow). *One Representative of Allied Societies in Wales*, nominated by the Council of the South Wales Institute of Architects.—Jacob Herbert Jones (Swansea). *Two Representatives of Allied Societies in Ireland*.—Frederick George Hicks (Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland).—One representative to be nominated by the Council of the Ulster Society of Architects.

REPRESENTATIVES OF ALLIED SOCIETIES IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS OVERSEAS.—To be nominated by the Council of each of the following:—The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada; The Royal Australian Institute of Architects; The New Zealand Institute of Architects; The Institute of South African Architects; The Indian Institute of Architects.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION (LONDON).—Arthur Bedford Knapp-Fisher.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS.—Leonard Archibald Frederic Ireland.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION.—William Henry Ansell.

CHAIRMEN OF THE ART, LITERATURE, PRACTICE AND SCIENCE STANDING COMMITTEES.

CHAIRMAN OF THE ALLIED SOCIETIES' CONFERENCE.—Ernest Chawner Bewley (Birmingham).

HONORARY AUDITORS.—Alfred Harold Goslett (Fellow); GEOFFREY RONALD GILBERTSON TOPHAM (Associate).

ART STANDING COMMITTEE.—FELLOWS.—Elected : Harold Chalton Bradshaw, 802 votes ; Oswald Partridge Milne, 707 ; Leonard Holcombe Bucknell, 602 ; Arthur Bedford Knapp-Fisher, 602.—Not Elected : James Theodore Halliday (Manchester), 535 votes ; Charles Holloway James, 513 ; Arthur William Kenyon, 450 ; John Clifford Procter (Leeds), 382 ; Thomas Lawrence Dale, 358. 1,219 voting papers were received, of which 7 were invalid.

ASSOCIATES.—Elected : Stephen Rowland Pierce, 885 votes ; Walter Monckton Keesey, 881 ; Frederic Edward Towndrow 854.—Not Elected : Roderick Eustace Enthoven 779. 1,219 voting papers were received, of which 8 were invalid.

LICENTIATES.—Elected : Reginald Minton Taylor, 866 votes ; Alderman Ewart Gladstone Culpin, 726.—Not Elected : William Alfred Lea (Huntingdon), 720. 1,219 voting papers were received of which 18 were invalid.

LITERATURE STANDING COMMITTEE.—FELLOWS.—Elected : Martin Shaw Briggs, 895 votes ; Professor Lionel Bailey Budden (Liverpool), 753 ; John Murray Easton, 551 ; Arthur Stanley George Butler, 549.—Not Elected : Louis Ambler, 522 ; Guy Donne Gordon Hake (Bristol), 497 ; Verner Owen Rees, 466 ; Mrs. Edith Gillian Harrison, 244 ; Andrew Laurence Noel Russell, 193. 1,217 voting papers were received of which 12 were invalid.

ASSOCIATES.—Elected : Hope Bagenal, 821 votes ; Professor Frank Stephen Granger (Nottingham), 499.—Not Elected : Miss Eleanor Katherine Dorothy Hughes, 304 ; Percy Montague Stratton, 266 ; Geoffrey Alan Jellicoe, 176 ; Stephen Ernest Dykes Bower, 153 ; Walter Robert Fitzgibbon Fisher, 107. 1,217 voting papers were received of which 13 were invalid.

LICENTIATES.—Elected : Arthur Baldwin Hayward, 723 votes.—Not Elected : William Walter Begley, 241 ; Edwin Morcombe Hick, 129. 1,217 voting papers were received of which 33 were invalid.

PRACTICE STANDING COMMITTEE.—FELLOWS.—Elected : Sydney Joseph Tatchell, 765 votes ; Arthur Keen, 661 ; William Ernest Watson, 545 ; John Swarbrick (Manchester), 501.—Not Elected : Edmund Bertram Kirby (Liverpool) 476 ; Major Charles Frederick Skipper (Cambridge), 415 ; William Henry Gunton, 354 ; Alexander Burnett Brown, 266 ; Eric Wilfrid Boning Scott (Norwich), 241 ; Major William Henry Dashwood Caple (Birmingham), 211 ; Henry Edmund Mathews, 139. 1,229 voting papers were received of which 33 were invalid.

ASSOCIATES.—Elected : Michael Theodore Waterhouse, 673 votes ; John Douglas Scott, 612.—Not Elected : John Batty, 395 ; Harry Valentine Milnes Emerson, 327 ; Harry John Venning, 190 ; Frederick Richard Jelley, 120. 1,229 voting papers were received of which 26 were invalid.

LICENTIATES.—Elected : George Nathaniel Kent, 879 votes ; Louis Blanc, 698.—Not Elected : Malcolm Waverley Matts, 468. 1,229 voting papers were received of which 21 were invalid.

SCIENCE STANDING COMMITTEE.—FELLOWS.—Elected : Alan Edward Munby, 830 votes ; Dr. Raymond Unwin, 798 ; Herbert Duncan Seales-Wood, 707 ; Alfred Henry Barnes, 691 ; William Alexander Harvey (Birmingham), 544.—Not Elected : Robert John Angel, 519 ; George Reginald Farrow, 412 ; Lieut.-Col. Percy Alfred Hopkins, 334 ; William Thomas

Benslyn (Birmingham), 304 ; Francis George Fielder Hooper, 298 ; Percy Vivian Burnett, 271. 1,222 voting papers were received of which 27 were invalid.

ASSOCIATES.—Elected : Percy William Barnett (Watford), 712 votes ; Arnold Fielder Hooper, 692 ; L. W. Thornton White, 575.—Not Elected : Alister Gladstone MacDonald, 565 ; Morris Lester Winslade, 403 ; Rupert Charles White-Cooper, 368. 1,222 voting papers were received of which 12 were invalid.

LICENTIATES.—Elected : Francis Robert Taylor, 695 votes ; Oliver Percy Bernard, 652 ; Major Frederick William Rees, 636.—Not Elected : William Charles Symes, 579 ; Colonel Noel Huxley Waller (Gloucester), 540. 1,222 voting papers were received of which 14 were invalid.

E. J. W. HIDER, *Chairman*.
ERNEST G. ALLEN.
CHARLES H. FREEMAN.
T. FRANCIS GREEN.
RONALD TOPHAM.
GEOFFREY C. WILSON.

Scrutineers

11 June 1931.

NOTES FROM THE MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL.

11 May 1931.

R.I.B.A. EXAMINATION FOR BUILDING SURVEYORS. The Board reported that Mr. L. A. Jones had passed the R.I.B.A. Examination for Building Surveyors, May 1931.

THE R.I.B.A. LONDON ARCHITECTURE MEDAL, 1930. The Jury entrusted with the award of the London Architecture Medal reported that they had made their award for the year 1930 in favour of :—

The Westminster Bank, Threadneedle Street, E.C., designed by Messrs. Mewes and Davis [F.]

THE REGISTRATION BILL.

A report was received from the Registration Committee regarding the position of the Bill and it was unanimously agreed to confirm the action taken by the Chairman of the Committee and to do everything possible to get the Bill placed on the Statute Book at the earliest possible date.

CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT.

The following members were appointed to represent the R.I.B.A. on the Joint Tribunal which is being set up to watch the working of the new Form of Contract :—

Mr. E. Stanley Hall,
Mr. Sydney Tatchell,
Mr. Percy E. Thomas, O.B.E.
Mr. W. E. Watson.

RULES OF THE NORTHERN ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Under the terms of Bye-law 77 formal approval was given to certain alterations in the Rules of the Northern Architectural Association submitted by the Council of the Association.

EXHIBITION OF THE ARCHITECTURE OF MODERN TRANSPORT.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed in favour of the members of the Exhibition Sub-Committee for arranging this exhibition and particular reference was made to the valuable services of Mr. R. A. Duncan, the Hon. Secretary of the Sub-Committee.

The cordial thanks of the Council were also conveyed to all the bodies who supplied or lent photographs or models for the exhibition.

THE FELLOWSHIP.

The Council, by a unanimous vote, elected the following architects to the Fellowship under the powers defined in the Supplemental Charter of 1925 :—

Mr. George Bennett Mitchell (Aberdeen).
Mr. R. S. Reid (Edinburgh).

ELECTION OF MEMBERS

MEMBERSHIP.

The following Members were elected:—

As Hon. Associate	1
As Hon. Corresponding Member	1
As Fellows	12
As Associates	9
As Licentiates	49

ELECTION, 15 JUNE 1931.

Applications for Membership were approved as follows:—

As Hon. Corresponding Members	2 applications
As Fellows	17 "
As Associates	11 "
As Licentiates	22 "

REINSTATEMENT.

The following ex-member was reinstated:—

As Licentiate : Joseph Hunt Stanford.

TRANSFER TO THE RETIRED MEMBERS CLASS.

The following members were transferred to the Retired Members Class:—

As Retired Fellows.

Anderson : Andrew Whitford [A. 1884, F. 1922].
 Andrews : George Samuel Burt [F. 1925].
 Hall : John [F. 1907].
 Jackson : Charles Edward [F. 1925].
 Leeming : John [F. 1901].
 Neill : Archibald [F. 1905].
 Oakeshott : George John [F. 1928].
 Ridgway : Frederick William [A. 1886, F. 1889].
 Roberts : Frederick William [F. 1906].
 Sharp : Walter Richard [F. 1925].
 Somake : Moses Joseph Henry [F. 1925].
 Still : John Edward [F. 1921].
 Sudlow : Harold [F. 1906].

As Retired Associates.

Jones : Harry Evan [A. 1894].
 Selby : Edgar Harry [A. 1887].

As Retired Licentiates.

Bentley : Robert [L. 1911].
 Miller : George Frederick [L. 1910-15-1927].
 Ross : William Harvey [L. 1911].

ELECTION OF MEMBERS

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11, the following candidates for membership were elected at the Council Meeting held on Monday, 15 June 1931:—

AS HON. CORRESPONDING MEMBERS (2)

BIERBAUER : DR. ING. VIRGIL (Budapest). Proposed by the Council.

KERTESZ : CHARLES ROBERT (Budapest). Proposed by the Council.

AS FELLOWS (16)

BENNETT : ROBERT [A. 1903] (Letchworth).

FORTESCUE : GEORGE ALAN [A. 1919].

And the following Licentiates who have passed the Qualifying Examination:—

ASHWORTH : BERTRAM (Liverpool).

COOK : HARRY (Paisley).

CULPIN : EWART GLADSTONE, Alderman, L.C.C., Officer de l'Ordre de la Couronne de la Belgique.

HAMILTON : ANDREW (Paisley).

KELLSALL : JOHN SCOTT (Worthing).

KIRBY : FRANK MOORE (Gravesend).

LEED : JAMES CONSTABLE (Oxford).

LEWIN : GEORGE HENRY (Northampton).

ROBINSON : HERBERT MILLAR (Nottingham).

SCOTT : THOMAS HENRY BIRCHALL (Brentwood).

WARD : KENNETH (York).

And the following Licentiates who are qualified under Section IV, Clause 4 (c) ii, of the Supplemental Charter of 1925:—

KLINGENDER : FREDERICK LOUIS (Melbourne).

LANCASHIRE : JOHN (Sheffield).

MANSFORD : FREDERICK HERBERT (Ruislip).

AS ASSOCIATES (11)

EDMUND : MISS ROSETTE MARY, B.A., B.Arch. [Final] (Sydney).

FIRTH : THOMAS FREDERICK [Passed 5 years' course at Leeds College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination] (Leeds).

HAWSON : HUGH (JUN.) [Passed 5 years' course at Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination] (Midlothian).

MATTHEW : ROBERT HOGG [Passed 5 years' course at Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination] (Edinburgh).

MHATRE : GAJNAU B. [Final].
 PEDEN : MISS BARBARA CONSTANCE WYBURN [Passed 5 years' course at the University of Sydney. Exempted from Final Examination] (Sydney).

PENN : WILLIAM HENRY MILNER [Passed 5 years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination] (Bosham).

RUSSELL : JAMES BELL [Final] (Montreal).

THOMPSON : ERIC LINDSAY, B.Arch. [Passed 5 years' course at the University of Sydney. Exempted from Final Examination] (Lindfield, N.S.W.).

TURNER : MISS HELEN ALMA NEWTON, B.Arch.(Hons.) [Passed 5 years' course at the University of Sydney. Exempted from Final Examination] (Roseville, N.S.W.).

WHITE : NORMAN JOSEPH SCHOFIELD [Final].

AS LICENTIATES (22)

ASHWORTH : JAMES ROTHWELL (Accrington).

BRIDGE : GEORGE PERCIVAL (Manchester).

BRIERLEY : STANLEY (Manchester).

COLMAN : ERNEST EDWARD (King's Lynn).

DODDS : ARCHIBALD KIRKWOOD, M.C.

ELDRED : HERBERT SYDNEY GUILDFORD (Rochdale).

GOULD : VICTOR ROYLE.

GRAY : EDWIN SHERIDAN (Liverpool).

HAMILTON : PERCY ARTHUR RICHARD FARMER.

HOBBS : HERBERT PRENZEL (Manchester).

LITTLEJOHN : LOUIS SALMOND (Manchester).

PILLING : RANDOLPH SMITH, J.P. (Colne).

POLLARD : THOMAS ARTHUR (Padiham).

PRITLOVE : SAMUEL BERTRAM.

PROCTER : BASIL (Dumfries).

QUINN : CECIL DARLEY (Preston).

STOTT : GEORGE EDWARD (Oldham).

THAKUR : KHANDERAO PANDURANG (Bombay).

TURNER : PERCY ROBINSON (Oldham).

WALSHE : ARTHUR CHARLES (Waterford).

WILDING : FRED MOXON (Blackpool).

WINNING : ALEXANDER BARR (Perth, Western Australia).

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP :
ELECTION 6th JULY 1931.

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11, an election of candidates for membership will take place at the Council Meeting to be held on Monday, 6 July 1931. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A., not later than Tuesday, 30 June 1931 :—

AS HON. ASSOCIATE (1)

MOORE : LT.-COL. THOMAS CECIL RUSSELL, C.B.E., F.R.G.S., M.P., 1 Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. Proposed by the Council.

AS FELLOWS (17)

BERNTON-BENJAMIN : HORACE [A. 1921], 38 High Street, Lymington, Hants. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

HEMBROW : JAMES [A. 1914], 23 Strutt Street, Manchester ; Parksyde, Wilmslow, Cheshire. Proposed by Harry S. Fairhurst, J. Theo. Halliday, and Francis Jones.

LOGAN : MAJOR PHILIP NORMAN, O.B.E. [A. 1911], Government Architect, Nigeria, West Africa ; c/o Mercantile Bank of India, 15 Gracechurch Street, E.C. Proposed by Henry A. Porter, A. R. Gough, and A. Archer-Betham.

ROSE : GEORGE ALFRED [A. 1919], 5 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1 ; 18 Naylor House, Larkhall Estate, Clapham, S.W.8. Proposed by W. R. Davidge, W. Marchment, and Herbert W. Wills.

SHENSTONE : BT.-COL. GERALD, T.D. [A. 1919], 13 Hart Street, W.C.1 ; Caswell, Theobalds Road, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex. Proposed by J. M. Sheppard, Stanley R. Miller, and E. J. W. Hider.

and the following Licentiates who have passed the qualifying Examination :—

JONES : MERVYN CAMPBELL, 9 Dowgate Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.4 ; 34 Ormonde Gate, Chelsea, S.W.3. Proposed by W. Campbell Jones, E. Stanley Hall, and Heaton Comyn.

McMILLAN : CAPTAIN DOUGLAS STUART, 105 Crown Street, Aberdeen ; "Rosebank," Cults, Aberdeenshire. Proposed by William E. Gauld, Geo. M. Hay, and R. Leslie Rollo.

MITCHELL : ROBERT MATTHEW, 40 Tay Street, Perth ; Muircroft, Auchterarder. Proposed by Wm. Salmon, P. H. Thoms, and D. A. Stewart.

ROSS : LAUNCELOT HUGH, M.C., 180 West Regent Street, Glasgow ; 33 Fotheringay Road, Glasgow. Proposed by John Keppie, Andrew Balfour, and John Watson.

STEWART : JOHN, 20 Albert Street, Motherwell ; Whitehouse, Lanark. Proposed by N. MacWhannell, Andrew Balfour, and Wm. Hunter McNab.

WHITAKER : HAROLD, County Surveyor's Office, Hatfield, Herts ; "Aber Lyn," Roe Green Road, Hatfield, Herts. Proposed by Major Charles F. Skipper, Barry Parker, and Andrew Gray.

And the following Licentiates who are qualified under Section IV, Clause 4 (c) ii of the Supplemental Charter of 1925 :—

GAYTON : HERBERT JOHNSON, Messrs. P. Phipps and Co.'s Estate Office, 8 Gold Street, Northampton ; 12A York Road, Northampton. Proposed by Herbert Norman, Sidney F. Harris, and Frank H. Allen.

HARTLEY : JAMES, Swadford Chambers, Skipton ; Oak Bank, Skipton. Proposed by F. Sutcliffe, C. E. Elcock, and W. Carby Hall.

LIDDIATT : EDWIN THOMAS, "Broadview," King's Worthy, Winchester, Hants. Proposed by And. N. Prentice, J. Arthur Smith, and A. Leonard Roberts.

LLOYD : NATHANIEL, O.B.E., F.S.A., Great Dixter, Northiam, Sussex. Proposed by Oswald P. Milne, E. Guy Dawber, and Professor C. H. Reilly.

TAYLOR : REGINALD MINTON, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 ; 113 Victoria Road, Kilburn, N.W.6. Proposed by G. Topham Forrest, Sir Banister Fletcher, and Dr. Raymond Unwin.

WESTRUP : GEORGE, 54 Bedford Square, W.C.1 ; Haddenham, Ely. Proposed by E. Stanley Hall, J. Murray Easton, and Howard Robertson.

AS ASSOCIATES (5)

CHALLEN : MISS MARGARET CLARE [Passed five years' joint course at the Birmingham School of Architecture and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 13 Pritchatts Road, Edgbaston. Proposed by Howard Robertson, Louis de Soissons, and Verner O. Rees.

MICNOL : WILLIAM HAMILTON, B.A. [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Manchester University. Exempted from Final Examination], 27 Gledhow Gardens, S.W.5. Proposed by Dr. Percy S. Worthington, E. Vincent Harris, and Francis Jones.

O'RORKE : EDWARD BRIAN [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 20 Upper Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W. Proposed by Howard Robertson, J. Murray Easton, and the Council.

SMITH : CHARLES HUBERT BROAD [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 8 Cross Street, Basingstoke. Proposed by J. Arthur Smith, Howard Robertson, and Louis de Soissons.

THOMPSON : HARRISON RUSSELL [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Chigwell Row, Essex. Proposed by Howard Robertson, G. Val. Myer, and Louis de Soissons.

AS LICENTIATES (46)

ALDRIDGE : JOSEPH, Joinant House, Eastern Avenue, Ilford, Essex ; 7 Lonsdale Gardens, Eastern Avenue, Ilford. Proposed by S. Phillips Dales, J. Herbert Pearson, and Arthur W. Tribe.

ALDRIDGE : VERNON, Whitwell Road, Ventnor, Isle of Wight ; Union Street, Ryde, Isle of Wight ; Chalk Hills, Ventnor. Proposed by Herbert J. Rowse, J. Stockdale Harrison, and George Nott.

ASHBY : LESLIE JOHN, Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W.1 ; 32 Courtland Avenue, Norbury, S.W.16. Proposed by Sir Felix Clay, P. Ion Elton, and J. E. Mundell.

BARRON : ARTHUR DOUGLAS, Council Offices, Minehead, Somerset ; "Ballabeg," Irlam Road, Minehead. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

BOUCHER : DOUGLAS GEORGE, F.S.I., Public Works, Nairobi, Kenya Colony ; P.O. Box 662, Nairobi. Proposed by Professor R. M. Butler, Fred. G. Hicks, and J. J. Robinson.

CLARK : ALEXANDER NEILSON, F.S.I., Westminster Bank, Ltd., 51 Threadneedle Street, E.C. ; 31 Clifton Road, Crouch End, N.8. Proposed by Francis J. Garlick, Herbert J. Axten, and Septimus Warwick.

CONNOR : PETER, Urban District Council Offices, Buckhurst Hill, Essex ; School House, Magdalen Laver, Essex. Proposed by Hugh Byron, and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

CORMIE : MATTHEW, P.A.S.I., Ferro Carril Central Argentino, Oficina del Ingeniero en Jefe, B.Mitre 299, Buenos Aires, Argentina, S. America ; Calle Chacabuco 444, Buenos Aires. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-laws 3 (d).

DARINELL : ARTHUR LATIMER, "Pretoria," High Street, West Malling, Kent. Proposed by Wm. H. Poole, Charles J. Cable, and W. H. Robinson.

DURANT : FREDERICK HENRY, P.A.S.I., Architects' Dept., London County Council, County Hall, S.E.1 ; Denwa Lodge, Walton-on-Naze, Essex ; 61 Grove Lane, Stamford Hill, N.16. Proposed by Rob. Robertson, E. Hadden Parkes, and W. T. Sadler.

ELLIOTT : DUNCAN, O.B.E., Ivy Lodge, Great Abinton, near Cambridge. Proposed by H. H. Dunn, Gilbert T. Gardner, and Hy. A. Porter.

FULLER : ERNEST HENRY, 19 High Street, Lewes ; Fairholme, Southover, Lewes. Proposed by John L. Denman, and the President and Hon. Secretary of the South-Eastern Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).

FULLER : HENRY VERRALL, 19 High Street, Lewes ; Newlyn, Southover, Lewes. Proposed by John L. Denman, and the President and Hon. Secretary of the South-Eastern Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).

GARDNER : WILLIE RICHARD HALSTONE, 38 Grosvenor Place, Margate ; "Dobrie," Westonville Avenue, Margate. Proposed by A. Leonard Roberts, and the President and Hon. Secretary of the South Eastern Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).

GEEVES : ERNEST EDWARD, Old Post Office, Cheapside, Luton ; The Knoll, Ampthill, Beds. Proposed by Major Basil C. Deacon, Walter B. Stonebridge, and John Murray.

HANSCOMB : JOHN EVELYN WILLIAM, Architects' Department, London County Council, County Hall, S.E.1 ; 6, Beaumont Avenue, Richmond, Surrey. Proposed by E. P. Wheeler, W. T. Sadler, Alfred H. Barnes.

HASSELL : ARTHUR ROBERT, Architects' Department, London County Council, County Hall, S.E.1 ; Meiringen, 4 Southdown Road, Harpenden, Herts. Proposed by Rob. Robertson, E. Hadden Parkes, and E. P. Wheeler.

HILLS : RONALD LESLIE, Miners' Welfare Committee, Dean Stanley Street, S.W.1 ; 16A Baron's Court Road, W. Kensington, W.14. Proposed by Cedric Ripley, and the President and Hon. Secretary of the South Wales Institute of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).

HUGHES : BERTRAM EDWARD, c/o Messrs. Arthur Eaton and Son, 6 The Strand, Derby ; 15 Woodland Road, Derby. Proposed by the President and Hon. Secretary of the Nottingham and Derby Architectural Society under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a) and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

HUGHES : MANOLO CYRIL, c/o Messrs. Keys and Dowdeswell, Ipoh, Federated Malay States ; 45 Thompson Road, Ipoh. Proposed by Major P. Hubert Keys, A. Gordon, and F. Dorrington Ward.

HUME : ROBERT NEGGAT, Public Works Department, Jerusalem, Palestine ; P.O.B. 585, Jerusalem. Proposed by Austen St. B. Harrison, Capt. B. Chaikin, and Major Geo. T. Caryer, O.B.E.

INSTANCE : CLIFFORD HAROLD, Architects' Office, The National Provincial Bank, Ltd., 15 Bishopsgate, E.C.2 ; Bank House, 64, High Street, Slough, Bucks. Proposed by F. C. R. Palmer, W. F. C. Holden, and Fredk. Chatterton.

JOHNSON : WILLIAM ALBERT, Chief Architect, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., 1 Balloon Street, Manchester ; 89 Beech Road, Cale Green, Stockport. Proposed by Paul Ogden, and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Manchester Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).

JONES : HENRY LLOYD, County Architect's Office, Bank Street Chambers, Lincoln ; 7 Burns Gardens, St. Giles, Lincoln. Proposed by Henry G. Gamble, T. M. Lunan, and W. G. Watkins.

KENNARD : LAURENCE, F.S.I., 15 and 16 Railway Approach, London Bridge, S.E.1 ; Avalon, Hill Crescent, Totteridge, Herts. Proposed by Thos. E. Scott, Herbert J. Axtex, and F. E. Mennie.

LEWIS : ALBERT WILLIAM WALLACE, Council House, Birmingham ; 21 Finchley Road, Erdington, Birmingham. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

LIVING : CHARLES (JUNR.), F.S.I., 75 The Grove, Stratford, E.15 ; Stork House, Alderton Hill, Loughton, Essex. Proposed by George Coles, Herbert A. Welch, and Arthur Crow.

LOOF : ROLAND, Architect's Department, Middlesex County Council, 10 Great George Street, S.W.1 ; 39 Hamilton Gardens, St. John's Wood, N.W.8. Proposed by Frank M. Elgood, Edward Hastie, and W. T. Curtis.

MATTHEW : JOHN FRASER, Lorimer and Matthew, 17 Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh ; 43 Minto Street, Edinburgh. Proposed by John Begg, F. C. Mears, and the President and Secretary of the Edinburgh Architectural Association under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).

MAWSON : SIDNEY ALFRED, 9 Eileen Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham. Proposed by Henry E. Farmer, Edwin F. Reynolds, and Baron C. S. Underhill.

MEAD : WILFRED JOHN DOUGLAS, Corporation of West Ham, Town Hall, Stratford, E. ; "Summerville," Gilbert Road, Romford, Essex. Proposed by S. Phillips Dales, and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

MILNER : ARTHUR CHARLES, c/o County Architect, County Hall, Cambridge ; 40 Cavendish Avenue, Cambridge. Proposed by H. H. Dunn, Major Charles F. Skipper, and Capt. Montagu A. Hall.

PANTER : PAUL JOHN JAMES, 3 Burystead Place, Wellingborough ; 88 Northampton Road, Wellingborough. Proposed by James W. Fisher, W. Talbot Brown, and Major Basil C. Deacon.

PERROTT : LESLIE MARSH, Temple Court, Collins Street, Melbourne ; 10 Newbay Crescent, Brighton, Victoria, Australia. Proposed by William A. Henderson, Leighton F. Irwin, and Roy K. Stevenson.

RAKE : FRED MOULD, 10 Marsden Street, Manchester ; 29 Meadow Bank, Chorlton-cum-Hardy. Proposed by Ernest Gunson, Paul Ogden, and John Knight.

READING : ALBERT FREDERICK WARTH, c/o Messrs. Gunton and Gunton, Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C. ; 6 Purcell's Avenue, Edgware, Middlesex. Proposed by Thos. A. Moodie, E. N. Clifton, and W. H. Gunton.

REES : JOHN ELVET, County Architect's Department, Watton Offices, Brecon ; Dan-y-Brym, Camden Road, Brecon. Proposed by Harley C. W. Strickland, W. James Nash, and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

SALISBURY : ALFRED GEORGE, Borough Engineer's Department, Town Hall, Woolwich, S.E.18 ; 8 Shakespeare Road, Bexley Heath. Proposed by Allan D. Reid, Leslie T. Moore, and Austin Durst.

SCOTT : JOHN RICHARD, c/o W. H. Woodroffe and Son, 5 Bedford Row, W.C. ; 6 The Crescent, Croydon, Surrey. Proposed by W. H. Woodroffe, George A. Mitchell, and R. H. J. Mayhew.

SHAW : ERNEST ARTHUR HAYWARD, 20 Station Road, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex. Proposed by William Stewart, J. R. Moore-Smith, and Gilbert H. Lovegrove.

THORPE : ALBERT NEWTON, c/o Messrs. Brierley and Rutherford, 13, Lendal, York; "Lavenham," 66 Severus Avenue, Acomb, York. Proposed by J. Hervey Rutherford, J. Stuart Syme, and G. Dudley Harbron.

TODD : WILLIAM JAMES WALKER, 8 Albyn Place, Edinburgh; 34 Inverleith Terrace, Edinburgh. Proposed by John Wilson, and the President and Secretary of the Edinburgh Architectural Association under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).

WALTERS : EDWARD JOHN, 28 Great Ormond Street, W.C.1; 83 Farraby Road, Bromley, Kent. Proposed by Sydney Tatchell, Fredk. A. Walters, and A. Edward Hughes.

WHITWELL : ARTHUR WILLIAM, 3 Newhall Street, Birmingham; 10 Oxford Road, Acocks Green, Birmingham. Proposed by John Coulson Nicol, A. T. Butler, and Samuel J. Stainton.

WHITWELL : WILLIAM ARTHUR, 3 Newhall Street, Birmingham; 31 Hilton Avenue, Hall Green, Birmingham. Proposed by John B. Surman, S. J. Stainton, and A. T. Butler.

WHITWORTH : ALBERT VICTOR, 19 Silverwell Street, Bolton; 9 Charlesworth Avenue, Bolton. Proposed by John Bradshaw Gass, Arthur J. Hope, and James R. Adamson.

R.I.B.A. PROBATIONERS.

During the month of May 1931 the following were registered as Probationers of the Royal Institute :—

BICKERTON : BERYL WAINWRIGHT, 13 Childebert Road, S.W.17.

CRANE : CHARLES VINCENT, "Walden," Bradford Street, Shrewsbury.

EVANS : JOHN EDWARD, Tramore, Birchwood Road, Parkstone, Dorset.

FRANCIS : CYRIL HERBERT, Shalimar, Redlands Road, Penarth.

GRIFFITHS : GEORGE DAVIDSON, 24 Coram Street, W.C.1.

HIRST : PHILIP EDWIN DEAN, 23 Eastfield Drive, Sefton Park, Liverpool, S.

HOLDER : FREDERICK WILLIAM, 155 Hamlet Gardens, London, W.6.

KIRBY : JOAN, 10 Harrod Drive, Birkdale, Lancs.

MASSEY : WILLIAM HUBERT, 125 Rose Hill Road, Burnley.

MATTHEWS : RONALD HEDLEY, Arnold Villa, Belper, Derby.

MORGAN : GEOFFREY WILLIAM, "Findern Lodge," Thornbury Road, Osterley, Middlesex.

PAINE : ROBERT WILLIAM, 54 Lamont Road, Chelsea, S.W.10.

PATON : ADAM, Bridgend, Dunblane, Perthshire.

SANDON : ERIC CHARLES ROTHWELL, 20 Cambalt Road, Putney Hill.

SCOTT : HENRY EDWIN, 5 Abbotsford Place, Aberdeen, Scotland.

THOMPSON : ELIZABETH, Lyndale, Chester-le-Street, Co. Durham.

THOMSON : MARGARET MACBRIDE NAIRN, "Burnside," Hartwood, Lanarkshire.

TODD : SIDNEY HERBERT, 1092 Pretorius Street, Pretoria, South Africa.

TURNER : GRACE MARGARET, 30 Holmbush Road, Putney, S.W.15.

Notices

MEMBERSHIP OF THE R.I.B.A. THE LICENTIATE CLASS.

The revised Bye-laws of the Royal Institute of British Architects have received the approval of His Majesty's Privy Council, and applications may now be sent in for membership of the R.I.B.A. in the Licentiate Class. Full

information and the necessary forms will be sent on application being made to the Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

ASSOCIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP.

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the election to take place on 7 December 1931, they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Saturday, 26 September 1931.

LICENTIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP.

The attention of Licentiates is called to the provisions of Section IV, Clause 4 (b) and (cii), of the Supplemental Charter of 1925. Licentiates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship can obtain full particulars on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A., stating the clause under which they propose to apply for nomination.

OVERSEAS APPOINTMENTS.

Members contemplating applying for appointments overseas are recommended to communicate with the Secretary R.I.B.A., who will supply them with any available information respecting conditions of employment, cost of living, climatic conditions, etc.

Competitions

R.I.B.A. NEW PREMISES.

The R.I.B.A. invite architects, being Members or Students of the R.I.B.A., or of the Allied and associated Societies, to submit, in competition, designs for new premises and headquarters to be erected on a site in Portland Place and Weymouth Street, London, W.1.

Jury of Assessors :

Mr. Robert Atkinson [F.]

Mr. Charles Holden [F.]

Mr. H. V. Lanchester [F.]

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A. [F.]

Dr. Percy S. Worthington, F.S.A. [F.]

Premiums : £500 and a further £750 to be awarded according to merit.

Last day for receiving designs : 31 March 1932.

Conditions of the competition have been circulated to Members, or may be obtained on application to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

BIRKENHEAD : NEW CENTRAL LIBRARY.

The Council of the County Borough of Birkenhead invite architects, who have been resident or have had an office within 20 miles of the Birkenhead Town Hall during the whole period subsequent to 1 January 1930, to submit, in competition, designs for a new Central Library to be erected in Market Place South.

Assessor : Mr. A. N. Prentice [F.]

Premiums : £250, £175 and £100.

Last day for receiving designs : 30 September 1931.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. E. W. Tame, Town Clerk, Town Clerk's Office, Birkenhead. Deposit, £2 2s. (Conditions are under consideration by the Competitions Committee.)

CARDIFF : TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

The Welsh National Memorial Association invite architects of British nationality to submit, in open competition, designs for a Tuberculosis Hospital of 250 beds, to be erected at Hayes Farm, Sully, near Cardiff.

Assessors : Mr. C. Ernest Elcock [F.].

Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd [F.].

Premiums : £400, £300, £175 and £100.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application (before 29 June) to Mr. F. J. Alban, General Secretary, King Edward VII Welsh National Memorial Association, Memorial Offices, Westgate Street, Cardiff. Deposit, £2 2s. (Conditions have not yet been received.)

COVENTRY : NEW BRANCH BATHS.

The City Corporation of Coventry invite architects to submit, in open competition, designs for new Branch Baths, to be erected at Foleshill, Coventry.

Assessor : Mr. F. J. Horth [F.].

Premiums : 200 guineas, 100 guineas and 50 guineas.

Last day for receiving designs : 30 June 1931.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. Frederick Smith, Town Clerk, Council House, Coventry. Deposit, £1 1s.

LEICESTER : NEW OFFICES FOR CORPORATION DEPARTMENTS.

The City Corporation of Leicester invite architects in the British Isles to submit, in open competition, designs for new offices for Corporation Departments, to be erected in Charles Street.

Assessor : Mr. E. Berry Webber [A.]

Premiums : £300, £200 and £100.

Last day for receiving designs : 26 June 1931.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. A. T. Gooseman, M.Inst.C.E., City Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Leicester. Deposit, £2 2s.

NORTHAMPTON : PUBLIC BATHS, POLICE AND FIRE STATIONS, ETC.

The Corporation of Northampton invite architects to submit, in open competition, designs for new Public Baths, Police and Fire Stations, Sessions Court, etc., to be erected on a site in Campbell Square.

Assessor : Mr. Percy Thomas, O.B.E. [F.]

Premiums : £500, £400, £300 and £200.

Last day for receiving designs : 21 September 1931.

WALSALL : SHOPS AND OFFICES.

The Corporation of the County Borough of Walsall invite architects having offices within 10 miles of the Town Hall, to submit in competition, designs for shops with chambers or offices over, to be erected on a site at the corner of Bridge Street, Leicester Square and Freer Street.

Assessor : Mr. George Drysdale [F.]

Premiums : 50 guineas and 20 guineas.

Last day for receiving designs : 17 July 1931.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on

application to Mr. Herbert Lee, Town Clerk, Council House, Walsall. Deposit, £1 1s.

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS : PICTORIAL MAP.

The Council of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects offer a prize of 10 guineas for the best " Pictorial Map " of the Society's area.

Applications for conditions and instructions should be forwarded to the Secretary, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, accompanied by a fee of 2s. 6d. to cover the cost of a $\frac{1}{4}$ in. scale map showing the Society's boundary.

Designs are to be sent in not later than 1 October 1931.

Members' Column

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION TO LET.

TO LET after Midsummer, small room (or two if desired) in King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple, E.C.4. Very quiet and pleasant position. Moderate rent. Also London address offered to a good provincial firm requiring such.—Write Box 4631, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A., 9, Conduit Street, W.1.

PRACTICE FOR SALE.

SMALL Practice for Sale. Southern town, chiefly domestic, good prospects. Excellent offices. Suit young Associate with small capital.—Box 5631, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A., 9, Conduit Street, W.1.

MEMBER wishes to dispose of growing practice in West Country City owing to medical advice. Splendid opportunity for young architect.—Box 9631, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A., 9, Conduit Street, W.1.

SIR JOHN BURNET AND PARTNERS.

SUBSEQUENT to the death of their late Partner, Mr. David Raeside, Sir John Burnet and Partners, practising at No. 1, Montague Place, Bedford Square, W.C.1, have taken into partnership Mr. Francis Lorne, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The name of the firm has been altered from " Sir John Burnet and Partners " to " Sir John Burnet, Tait and Lorne. "

MESSRS. WILLIAM AND SEGAR OWEN.

The Executors of the late Mr. W. Courtenay Le Maitre wish it to be known that Mr. Le Maitre's practice as an Architect is being taken over and continued from Friday, 22 May, by Messrs. William and Segar Owen, Architects, of Warrington and London. The partners in this practice will be Mr. Geoffrey Owen, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Godfrey J. S. Segar-Owen, A.R.I.B.A. The present office and staff at 28, Albemarle Street, W.1, which will be carried on under the personal management of Mr. Godfrey Segar-Owen, will be run in conjunction with the Warrington branch, remaining under the management of Mr. Godfrey Owen. The Executors also wish it to be known that the estate of the late Mr. W. Courtenay Le Maitre is still interested in the work entrusted to this practice, which will in future be known as Le Maitre and William and Segar-Owen. 18 May 1931.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.—Applications are invited by the Education Committee of the Durham County Council for the appointment of Assistant Architect, preference being given to candidates with accepted professional qualifications and aptitude for architectural design. Salary £425 per annum. For Form of Application apply, enclosing stamped addressed foolscap envelope, to the Architect, Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvet, Durham. Last day for receiving applications, 30 June 1931.

WANTED, a First-Class Assistant (temporary) experienced in the planning of Poor Law and Mental Defective Institutions, Mental Hospitals, Isolation Hospitals and Secondary Schools. Salary £450 to £500.—Apply for particulars to W. Vincent Morgan, A.R.I.B.A., County Architect, County Offices, Carmarthen.

VACANCY FOR PUPIL.

MESSRS. WALDRAM AND SON, 9, Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1, have a vacancy for a pupil. No premium; nominal commencing salary. Apply letter only in own handwriting.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED

A.R.I.B.A. 15 years' London and Country experience, taking full charge, sketches, details, supervision, accounts, party wall negotiations, etc., special knowledge schools of all types, used to careful planning on cramped sites, desires post with view to Partnership. Capital available. (London, Kent or Sussex preferred). Highest references. Box 1161.

PRACTICE OR PARTNERSHIP WANTED.

ASSOCIATE, age 35, B.Arch. degree and Town Planning qualification, with important work in hand, wishes to secure partnership or small practice with possibilities. Highest references and photographs of recent work can be given. West or south country preferred but not essential, and opportunity abroad or appointment with view to ultimate partnership would be considered.—Box 1661, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

ACCOMMODATION TO LET.

MESSRS. FORBES AND TATE, F.F.R.I.B.A., of 97 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1, have a single unfurnished room to let. This room is quite detached from their office and is entered from the main staircase. Secretarial assistance can be arranged.

The rent would be £80 per annum, including lighting, heating and cleaning.

This office would be suitable for a tenant who is prepared to give a certain amount of assistance with architectural working drawings by arrangement.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MESSRS. H. E. HAWKER, MOUNTAIN AND BAILEY, F.F.R.I.B.A., have removed their offices from St. Peter's Chambers, Gervis Place, Bournemouth, to Westover Mansions, 13, Gervis Place, Bournemouth. Telephone 285.

Minutes XVIII

SESSION 1930-1931

At the Fifteenth General Meeting of the Session 1930-1931, held on Monday, 15 June 1931, at 8 p.m.

Sir Banister Fletcher, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

The attendance book was signed by 15 Fellows (including 8 members of Council), 9 Associates (including 3 members of Council), and 6 Licentiates (including 1 member of Council).

The Minutes of the Fourteenth General Meeting held on 1 June 1931 having been published in the JOURNAL, were taken as read, confirmed and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary announced the decease of:—

Arthur James Murgatroyd, transferred to Fellowship 1925.

and it was Resolved that the regrets of the Institute for his loss be entered on the Minutes and that a message of sympathy and condolence be conveyed to his relatives.

The following members attending for the first time since their election were formally admitted by the President:—

Mr. C. R. Millington [A.]

Mr. J. Trevor Freeman [L.]

Mr. M. Campbell Jones [L.]

Mr. E. J. Liddle [L.]

The Chairman announced that by a resolution of the Council the following had ceased to be a member of the Royal Institute:—

As Associate

Charles Leonard Thomas Morgan.

The Scrutineers' Report, giving the results of the Annual Election of the Council, the Standing Committees and the Hon. Auditors was read.

The President declared the Officers, Members of the Council, the Standing Committees and the Hon. Auditors duly elected in accordance therewith.

On the motion of the President, a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to the Scrutineers for their labours in connection with the elections.

The President moved that the following resolution, passed

by the requisite majority at a Special General Meeting held on Monday, 1 June 1931, be confirmed:—

"That the Declaration to be signed by a Licentiate be amended as follows:—

"After the word 'am,' third line, delete the words 'not engaged in any other avocation than that of an Architect or Architect and Surveyor,' and insert the words 'engaged in the study (or practice) of Architecture, and have attained the age of thirty years'; further

"That the necessary steps be taken to obtain the sanction of the Privy Council to such amendment as is required to give effect to this resolution."

The resolution was put to the meeting and passed by a unanimous vote.

The proceedings closed at 8.20 p.m.

A.B.S. INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

HOUSE PURCHASE SCHEME
(for property in Great Britain only).

Further Privileges now Available.

The Society is able, through the services of a leading Assurance Office, to assist an Architect (or his client) in securing the capital for the purchase of a house for his own occupation, on the following terms:—

AMOUNT OF LOAN.

Property value exceeding £666, but not exceeding £2,500, 75 per cent. of the value.

Property value exceeding £2,500, but not exceeding £4,500, 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the value.

The value of the property is that certified by the Surveyor employed by the Office.

N.B.—Legal costs and survey fees, and, in certain cases, the amount of the first quarter's premium payment will be advanced in addition to the normal loan.

RATE OF INTEREST.

In respect of loans not exceeding £2,000 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. gross
" " in excess of " 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "

REPAYMENT.

By means of an Endowment Assurance which discharges the loan at the end of 15 or 20 years, or at the earlier death of the borrower.

SPECIAL CONCESSION TO ARCHITECTS.

In the case of houses in course of erection, it has been arranged that, provided the Plan and Specification have been approved by the Surveyor acting for the Office, and the amount of the loan agreed upon, and subject to the house being completed in accordance therewith, ONE HALF of the loan will be advanced on a certificate from the Office's Surveyor that the walls of the house are erected and the roof on and covered in.

NOTE.—Since 1928, over £50,000 has been loaned to architects under this scheme, and as a result over £600 has been handed to the Benevolent Society.

If a quotation is required, kindly send details of your age next birthday, approximate value of house and its exact situation, to the Secretary, A.B.S. Insurance Department, 9 Conduit Street, London, W.

R.I.B.A. JOURNAL.

DATES OF PUBLICATION.—1931:—11 July; 8 August; 19 September; 17 October.

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